The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,921.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 32 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-Ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on the 25th April 1871, at noon.

April.		May.
Leave BOMBAY 25	Leave Colombo	3
,, Carwar 27	,, Galle	4
,, Mangalore 28	,, Negapatam	7
,, Cannanore 28	,, Pondicherry	7
,, Tellicherry 29	,, Madras	11
,, Calicut 29	,, Coconada	11
,, Beypore 29	,, Viragapatam	12
,, Cochin 30	,, Bimlipatam	13
May.	,, Gopaulpore	13
,, Tuticorin 2	,, False Point	14
	Arrive CALCUTTA	16

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,080 tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. B. Mathews, will be despatched on the 12th April 1871, at noon.

Apr.		May
Leave BOMBAY 17	Leave BUSSORAH	5
,, Kurrachee 20	,, Mahomerah	8
,, Guadur 22	,, Fao	8
,, Muscat 24	,, Bushire	9
,, Bunder Abbas 26	,, Linga	9
,, Linga 28	,, Bunder Abbas	10
,, Bushire 30	,, Muscat	12
May.	,, Guadur	14
,, Fao 2	,, Kurrachee	17
,, Mahomerah 2		
Arrive BUSSORAH 3	Arrive BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 340 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 24th April, 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR MALABAR COAST TO HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship C.E. MENTINE, 395 tons, Messac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. ED. BAUDRY and Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 496 tons, Dehalles, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. ED. BAUDRY and Co.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Splendid Clyde built Steam-ship ORCHIS, Captain M. Crawford, 1,128 tons net register, and 200 h.p. to sail about 25th instant, can take about 25 first-class Passengers.

This fine Vessel, now on her first voyage, made the run from Suez to Bombay in thirteen days and a-half. She is of the highest classin Lloyds' Register, the Liverpool Underwriters' List, and Veritas.

Passage Money, Rs. 500.

Apply to RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The APIS, 1,460 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 1st MAY, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about the 8th JUNE. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

To Aden	Cabin. £16	Deck with Food. £ 7-15
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste s 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 6 to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have such an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class ..... £19 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

Reduced Fares for Families, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed, Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 120 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under my Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 5th April 1871.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 15th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT, (2,578 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain E. J. Banks, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed, and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—
To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 8th April 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,000 tons, and 400 H.P., Captain C. H. Eardley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

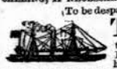
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th April 1871.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)



THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,403 nett. registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Brindisi	£40
Ditto Trieste and Venice	£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines at Table.
Port Said	38	25	9-10	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	35	12	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it, at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No 25, Apollo Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of a stock of Machinery used for preparing Patent Ice by the Ice Factory of Girgaum, and the most valuable freehold Properties known by the name of Patent Ice Factory, situated at Girgaum Back Road.

On MONDAY, the 24th day of April 1871, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are favoured with instructions from the Liquidators of the Central Bank of Western India, to submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that varied and useful stock of Machinery, and also the most valuable freehold properties, viz:—

At 1 P.M.

Articles of Machinery consisting of—
1 Large Ice Machine complete, by Siebe Brothers with ice troughs, copper moulds, &c., capable of producing 8 tons of ice in 24 hours.
1 Small Ice Machine complete, capable of turning about 4 tons of ice in 24 hours.
1 Horizontal condensing Steam Engine, 20 Horse-power complete, by W. Letham, Patent Leeds.
1 large Steam Boiler, with double flue complete.
1 Force lift Pump, 18 inches stroke, 9 inches diameter, with about 40 feet of suction and discharge pipes.
1 Leather Driving Belt about 70 feet by 1 1/8, very little used.
1 Large Drum or Pulley to drive the machine.
1 Set of 3 friction wheel with eccentrics.
2 Air Pumps.
1 Cast Iron Water Tank with pipes, also a large stock of miscellaneous articles, consisting of Fire Bricks and Doors, large English Rope, iron Ladders, Iron, Lead, Brass and Cast Iron Wheels and Brain Pipes, spare Valves, Ball Cocks, Steam Guages, Boiler and Water Cocks, Tools, Beam Scale with weights, a small quantity of Office Furniture, Teak and Deal wood Scantlings and Partitions, Corrugated Iron for roofing, Country Bricks and Tiles and sundry other miscellaneous gearings for machinery and building purposes.

At 4 P.M.

Lot No. 1—All that piece or parcel of freehold ground with a pucka-built bungalow standing thereon, with stable measuring about 1,251 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as per plan.

Lot No. 2—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with a pucka-built substantial building standing thereon, with godowns, containing by admeasurement about 1,221 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as per plan.

Lot No. 3 All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with water well containing by admeasurement about 585 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as per plan.

Lot No. 4—An iron House about 74 feet by 35 feet with double roof 9 feet (without ground.)

The properties will be on view, from 10th April 1871, and for all further particulars and plan, apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 14th April 1871. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company who have not yet PAID the FOURTEENTH CALL of Rs. 100, due on the 1st January 1871, are required, on or before the 14th day of April 1871, to pay such Call and all interest due thereon to the undersigned at the Registered Office of the Company, Mandavie Bunder, No. 149, Doongree Colee Street, and that in the event of non-payment thereof, at the time and place aforesaid, the Shares in respect of which such Call shall not have been paid will be liable to be forfeited without further notice, in pursuance of Clauses 16, 17 and 18 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857 (incorporated with the Articles of Association of this Company).

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Mandavie Bunder, No. 149, Doongree Colee Street, Bombay, 15th March 1871.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 140 per SHARE, being at the rate of 14 PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on Paid-up Capital, WILL BE PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS on and after the 19TH INSTANT. Shareholders are requested to produce the SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. RUSTOMJEE R. WADIA, Secretary.

Bombay, 13th April 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that AVABAI, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, widow, and administratrix of the Estate and Effects of CURSETJEE BYRAMJEE POLISHWALLA, deceased, has contracted to sell to NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND called MAGASAMEGROUND with a bungalow erected thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of the Parell Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazim, containing by admeasurement 664 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Parell Road, on or towards the west and south by the property of Jas Joseph Pereira, and on or towards the north by the property of Jamsetjee Tukaram, and is assessed under No. 48. Any person claiming any right, title, or interest, in or to the aforesaid property, whether by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known to Messrs. JEFFERSON and PAYNE, Solicitors for the Purchaser, at their office, in Apollo Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date of this Advertisement, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims if any such there be.—Dated this 14th day of April 1871.

DEUTSCHE welche gesonnen sind an einem FESTMAHL am 1ten Mai zur FEIER des FRIEDENS Theil zu nehmen, werden eingeladen sich im deutschen Consulate einzuschreiben.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (*Dry*), Rs. * 32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen, single Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. * 32, 34, and * 39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. * 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion.)
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DEFAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

BYCULLA (LATE BOMBAY) HOTEL,
(BY JEEVUNJEE AND Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

HENDERSON'S PATENT DIAGONAL KNIFE for COTTON GINS.—The MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited), have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA, and any information regarding the Patent can be received from JAMES MELVILLE, the General Manager in Bombay, who is authorised to register Orders.

W. L. HENDERSON, Patentee.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WANTED, SIX BEAMS of WOOD, each 60 feet long, 15 inches broad, and 14 thick, to be delivered in Bombay within a few months. Tenders to state name of wood, date of delivery, and Price per Beam to G., Office of this Paper.

PIANOFORTES, Solid Mahogany, Seven Octaves, by Schriedmayer, of Stuttgart, made expressly to stand the climate of India.
Medow Street. J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS, for the Drawing-room and Churches. Prices extremely moderate.
J. NEUBERG.

AITKEN'S PALE ALE AND STOUT.—SUPPLIES of this favourite BRAND are received monthly, and fresh importations in splendid condition can always be had, retail, from the following Dealers, viz:—

Sorabjee Rustomjee Bailywalla ..... Parsee Bazaar Street.
Muncherjee & Eduljee Bazonjee ..... Do.
Jamsetjee Nowrosjee ..... Allahibaug.

TO LET, the FIRST STOREY of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Hearn, Milliner, fit for Residence or Offices. Rent and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Landing, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents.

Apollo House.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 80.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 20.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 9 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE. The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER. See that it bears the signature of
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE, Surpasses all crude spices for making
CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, Is a hair lubricant and preservative prepared on
CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.
LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, W. London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON .....37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY .....Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 35, 39, 45. Half pints 12.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 34, 39.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 34, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive Orders, for execution in London, for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen f. o. b. in London; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

. Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CLARET, St. Emilion	Rs. 10	per dozen.
Ditto pints.....	6	ditto
St. Julien	16	ditto
Monton	16	ditto
Ditto pints.....	9	ditto
SAUTERNE (old), Emile Apian	18	ditto
,, Chateau D'Yquem.....	24	ditto
BRANDY, Jules Robin, very old	24	ditto
Hennessy's, ditto	38	ditto
Clouzeau's Champagne.....	24	ditto
CHAMPAGNE, Heidsieck's Grand vin Royal	38	ditto
Ditto pints..	20	ditto
SHERRY, Campbell's Amontillado	32	ditto
Ditto pale dry	24	ditto
Ditto dinner.....	24	ditto
WHISKEY, Irish, very old	18	ditto
Scotch, ditto	18	ditto

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE:—
Veuve Cliquot ... ...Rs. 32 per 1 doz. quarts.
G. H. Mumm & Co. ... ... ,, 28 per 1 doz. quarts.

STILL HOCKS:—
Laubesheimer... ... ... ,, 16 per doz.
Marcobrunner ... ... ,, 24 ,,
Rudesheimer ... ... ,, 24 ,,
Johannisberger ... ... ,, 36 ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg... ,, 36 ,,
Do. do. Blue capsule. ,, 45 ,,

CLARETS:—
Chateau Bellevue ... ... ,, 14 ,,
Chateau de Rauds ... ... ,, 19 ,,
Vray Canon ... ... ,, 18 ,,
Chateau Larose ... ... ,, 22 ,,
Chateau Leoville ... ... ,, 24 ,,
Chateau Lafite ... ... ,, 28 ,,

BRANDY:—
S. W. S. 1865.. ... ... ,, 20 per doz. quarts.
Gauthier Frères ... ... ,, 28 ,,
Hennessy's ... ... ,, 28 ,,
H. and C. Balaresque ... ... ,, 22 ,,

ITALIAN WINES:—
Sicilian Claret ... ... ,, 7 per doz.
,, Sherry (Marsala) ... ... ,, 12 ,,

BEER:—
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases ... ,, 6 ,,
Vienna Beer, Loewenthals, in 2 and 4 doz. cases ... ... ,, 6 ,,
Vienna Beer, Dehlers, in 2 doz. cases (newly arrived) ... ... ,, 6 ,,

OLIVE OIL:—
Genuine Italian ... ... ,, 8 ,,
LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, HAVANA CIGARS, &c.

CANDLES:—
"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality, in small boxes of 24 packets—
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage ,, 6½ ,, ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 6th March 1870.

OIL MANSTORES,
Of every description supplied.
J. NEUBERG.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS FOR
Oilmanstores,
Bass's Beer,
Guinness's Stout,
Claret, Sherry, Portwine,
Cognac, Vieux, Champagne,
Trichinopoly Cheroots,
Pondicherry do.,
Burmah do.,
Enamelled Iron Ware,
Table Cloths, &c.,
&c., &c., &c.,
promptly attended to.
J. NEUBERG.

JUST RECEIVED,
Country-made Table Cloths,
Napkins,
Towels,
of a great variety of sizes.
J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO.
Thos. Bears' Tobacco, in ½ lb. Tins.
Gold Leaf Honey Dew Cavendish, in Cases of 18 lbs. each.

Meerschaum Pipes and Cheroot-holders.

Tobacco Pouches.
J. NEUBERG.

SPECIAL CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO
J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT & COMMISSION AGENT,
BOMBAY.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Dealwood Commodes, complete	Rs.	40
Pull-up Apparatus for fitting with pail and self-acting cover		25
Sieves for ditto		3

Sole Agents,
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 13.

Flolliott, Assistant Surgeon, 20th Hussars, to appear before a medical board, from Nowgong.

Justice, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on private affairs, from Deesa.

Stewart, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Meean Meer.

Jacob, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Rajcote.

Grace, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Jubbulpore.

Anderson, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 13.

Macdonald, Colonel, 1st Cavalry, on leave, to Bangalore.

Rumsay, Major, 10th Native Infantry, to rejoin, to Kamptee.

Moore, Captain, Acting Pension Paymaster, on duty, to Alibaugh.

Claryle, Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Kelly, Captain, 2nd Queen's Regt., to join, to Belgaum.

Whittle, Ensign, 2nd Queen's Regt., to join, to Belgaum.

Lidstone, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on leave, to Ootacamund.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 13.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. Poole, Staff Corps, H.M.'s 25th Regt. S. L. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major G. G. W. Maitland, F.R.C.S.L., is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, vice Pelly, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

Major H. S. Anderson, Staff Corps, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General of Division during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Bacon, or until further orders.

The services of Assistant Surgeon C. W. MacRury, F.R.C.S., are placed at the disposal of Government in the General Department.

Lieutenant Charles Willoughby Gabb, General List, Cavalry, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain by brevet from the 27th March 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Davidson, Madras Staff Corps, for 20 months.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. M. Aitken, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Major T. V. Hunt, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Major E. M. Playfair, Royal (Madras) Artillery, Deputy Commissioner, Chindwara, for 20 months.

Captain G. W. B. Sherman, Madras Staff Corps, for 20 months.

Captain C. H Grace, Madras Staff Corps, for 20 months.

Surgeon J. Pinkerton, M.D., Superintendent General of Vaccination, is allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for two years, from date of departure in May next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

General Order No. 12, of 5th January 1871, is cancelled, and Colonel F. F. Warden, Madras Infantry, Commandant 34th Regiment Madras Light Infantry, is granted a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for two years, (commencing from the date of embarkation), under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Colonel E. A. Greeh, Staff Corps, Commandant H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., is permitted to retire from the service, from the 5th June 1871, on the pension of a Colonel.

The services of Captain S. B. Miles, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonels from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Walter Theodore Chitty, 1st April 1871.

Major Thomas Mowbray Baumgartner, 4th April 1871.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Disbrowe, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor, has been granted subsidiary leave for 30 days.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of section 19 of Bombay Act IV. of 1865, Bapoobhace Khoosheibhace is appointed Jailor of the Subordinate Jail at Broach.

Azum Moro Bhasker Sand, Mamlutdar of Sercor, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Poona district.

Mr. Chandoomull Amulrai, Mooktyarkar of Soojawul, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Shikarpoor district.

Mr. Dayaram Parmanund, acting Mooktyarkar of Meerpoor, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Shikarpoor district.

Major T. Britten, Railway Magistrate, Bhoosawul, and Magistrate F. P. in the Khandeish district, is also invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Nassick district.

Rao Saheb Krishnarao Sadashiv Joglekar and Rao Bahadoor Poorooshotumrao Sidheshwur Biniwale respectively delivered over and received charge of the Court of the first class Subordinate Judge at Ratnagherry on the 31st ultimo, after office hours.

Rao Bahadoor Mukunrai Munirai and Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hurry respectively delivered over and received charge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad on the 5th instant, at 4 P.M.

Mr. Mahadeo Poondlick Dhurm is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Sattara district.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable F. S. Chapman resumed charge of his duties as Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, and as Chief Secretary in the Separate Department, on the 10th instant, before office hours.

Assistant Surgeon C. W. MacRury is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Shikarpoor.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following officers, attached to the Railway Branch, are graded in the Public Works Department, as under, with effect from the 1st September 1870:—

As Superintending Engineer, Third Grade.

Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E.

As Executive Engineers, First Grade.

Captain J. H. White, R.E.

Major J. Bonus, R.E.

Captain A. LeMessurier, R.E.

As Executive Engineer, Second Grade.

Captain G. W. Oldham, R.E.

As Executive Engineers, Third Grade.

Captain H. Daveton, R.E.

Captain E. L. Marryat, R.E.

The following appointment is made during the absence of Colonel Trevor, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E., Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways, to act as Chief Engineer, third grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E., is appointed Superintending Engineer second class, first grade, with effect from the 16th December 1870.

The following promotions are made with effect from the 1st April 1871:—

To be Executive Engineers, Second Grade.

Captain H. H. Lee, R.E.

Captain A. R. Seton, R.E.

To be Executive Engineers, Third Grade.

Captain C. M. Skinner, R.E.

Lieutenant A. L. Buckle, R.E.

To be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.

Mr. H. M. Thompson.

Lieutenant A. Awdry, R.E., received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Lower and Central Sind, from Captain P. Phelps, R.E., on the afternoon of the 31st March 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Chaplains have been granted privilege leave of absence for two months from the date of leaving their respective stations:—

The Rev. K. Kasum, M.A.

The Rev. W. Clark, M.A.

The Rev. H. A. Onslow, B.A.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Charles Mathews is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery of Her Majesty's Dockyard, vice Mr. Mackinlay, retired.

Mr. Peter McArthur is appointed to officiate as Assistant Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 12th April, 1871.

Captain E. G. Jenkins, 2nd Squadron Officer 1st Cavalry, officiated as 2nd in Command, Captain A. R. Hayland, officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, as 2nd Squadron Officer, and Lieutenant M. W. Stevens, 1st Squadron Subaltern, as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his own duties from the 9th to the 19th March 1871.

The following extract from the "London Gazette," dated 21st February 1871, is published:—

2nd Foot.—The appointment as instructor of musketry of Lieutenant Edward Broderick to be antedated to 27th September 1870.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Quartermaster J. R. Thomson (8th Brigade), from date of departure, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH APRIL.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	"
	Wooden Ships "	£2 8s. 0d.	"
	Myrabolam & Cutch	£1 5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	"
Have	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland Steamers		£4 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta Salt		Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Omra (s)	Tomlin	China, &c.
	Lord Ashburton	Adey	Liverpool.
	Hopeful	Stevens	Tellicherry.
	Anna	Hillman	Falmouth via Cochin.

The ship Princess Dagmar, Lewis, to New York via Alleppy, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The brig Letitia, to Mauritius, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

April 11 Delta (s) ..... Suez.

Sirius (s) ..... Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hydrabad, 44 boxes bar soap, G M Adamjee.

Orchis (s), 8 cases sewing cotton, M Tyebjee; 300 cases ginger wine, D Sorabjee & Co; 10 bales paper, N & B Wadia & Co.

FROM LONDON.

City of Seringapatam, 467 casks beer, J Rustomjee Sons; 175 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 20 casks white zinc paint and 25 cases yellow metal sheets, W Nicol & Co.

Carlago Nova (s), 295 cases brandy, P Framjee & Co; 7 cases hams, Stenhouse & Co; 35 cases foolscap paper and 9 cases marble paper, H J H Jesse; 10 cases claret, 5 cases maconelle and 2 cases curaçao, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 31 cases books, foolscap paper, and 4 bales printing paper, Bhicoo sacks & Co; 210 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer & Co; 72 boxes soap and 18 cases currants, S Pestonjee & Co; 50 cases paper, Volkart Brothers.

Robinson Crusoe, 290 cases window glass, and 2 cases panoforte, A C Gumpert & Co.

Canning, 19 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Hydraulad, 200 drums linseed oil, H Allbhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Europe, 125 cases claret, G Sigg & Co; 38 cases claret, J Eustomjee Sons; 25 cases claret, M Jamsetjee; 72 boxes brandy, S Rustomjee; 50 boxes brandy, P Shapoorjee Settna; 208 boxes claret, N Ardaseer & Sons; 95 boxes brandy, H Jehangeerjee Punthakey; 50 cases brandy, A Framjee Mody.

DAILY EXPORTS—13TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ophelia, 14 bales cotton, J Yurra; 50 bales cotton, T Numedass; 50 bales cotton, Watson Bogle & Co; 92 bales cotton, V Lilladhur; 60 bales cotton, C Moonjee; 180 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co; 52 bales cotton, N Gunesdass.

Sam Mendel, 43 bales cotton, J Goculdass; 30 bales cotton, Owen & Okell; 125 bales cotton T Cullianjee.

Jeypore, 200 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co; 52 bales cotton, C Mowjee; 350 bales cotton, L Khimjee & Co.

Andrina, 200 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 460 bales cotton, B Vizhoocan.

Bonnie Dundee, 175 bales cotton, L Damoder.

Romania, 80 bales cotton, A Dhoolcram; 150 bales cotton, C A Dickinson.

Orchis (s), 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 700 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 125 bales wool, D Bhagoobhoy; 100 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 380 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co; 50 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co; 100 bales cotton, Young & Co.

Cartago Nova (s), 37 bales cotton, M Ramblas; 4 bales wool, D Mooljee; 10 bales cotton, The London A S A Co; 250 bales cotton, M Lowjee; 110 bales cotton, D Canjee; 40 bales cotton, T Cullianjee; 25 bales cotton, H Rychund; 80 bales cotton, L Khimjee & Co.

Calcutta, 25 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 1 bale cotton, G Futychund.

Oberon, 14 bales cotton, S Matta; 18 bales cotton, L Narunjee.

Thunderbolt, 300 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co; 200 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands & Co.

Rialto, 66 bales cotton, V Arath; 62 bales cottoa, A M A Russol; 78 bales cotton, B Chunilall.

Robert Kerr, 65 bales cotton, L Enderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan (s), 129 cases olibanum, C Nanjee.

Surat (s), 10 cases ginger, B I S N Company.

The Tweed, 17 bales hides, K Nansee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat (s), 20 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

Deccan (s), 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co; 50 bales cotton, A C Gumpert & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat (s), 280 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co; 402 bags coffee, B I S N Company.

Deccan (s), 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Princess Somawutty, 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co; 200 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.

Corinna (s), 200 bales cotton, K Petamber.

FOR ODESSA.

Deccan (s), 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Surat (s), 12 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surat (s), 25 bales wool, Pianoee Vinay & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Princess Dagmar, 6 bags safflower, D Merwanjee & Co.

FOR KONGKONG.

Constance, 125 bales cotton, N Gumeshdass; 65 cases olibanum, G Somjee; 103 bales cotton, H Ramgopall; 11 packages bhyaabole and 2 cases horabole, D Cursonjee.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the Boys' School, Sonapore, at half-past five o'clock THIS AFTERNOON. The Lord Bishop will preside. The attendance of subscribers and friends is requested.

CHARLES GILDER, Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HEFFERAN—March 31st, at Calcutta, at the residence of her father, Captain W. May, Mrs. Mary Hefferan, of a son.

INGELS—April 2nd, at Oodeypore, Meywar, the wife of H. Vaughan Ingels, Assistant Opium Agent, of a son.

McISAAC—April 7th, at Calicut, the wife of Colin McIsaac, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CORNISH—WRIGHT—April 7th, at Monghyr, by the Rev. Mr. Love, W. H. Cornish, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Robert Wright.

FINLAYSON—McARTHUR—April 6th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. M. Lamert, B.A., David Finlayron, to Kathleen Nina, youngest daughter of the late Alexander McArthur, of Meerguage, Jessore.

DEATHS.

BLANCHETT—March 27th, at Cawnpore, Cyril Blackburn, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Blanchet, late of Howrah.

CAMPBELL—March 31st, at Kurseong, near Darjeeling, Mr. Duncan Campbell, Missionary of the Church of Scotland, aged 27 years.

CROCKER—April 7th, at Calcutta, William Henry Raphael, aged 5 years, and Florence Annie, aged 10 months, children of Captain H. Crocker, of the ship Arundel.

HEFFERAN—April 7th, at Calcutta, at the residence of her father, Captain W. May, Mrs. Mary Hefferan, wife of Mr. J. W Hefferan.

O'BRIEN—March 31st, at Agra, John Newton O'Brien, of the Invalid Establishment, Jailor of the Agra Central Prison.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1871.

As His Excellency has taken himself off to Kattywar, one might suppose that all difficulties with regard to the new taxes and the final settlement of the Budget had, at the beginning of this week, been overcome. Such a supposition would be totally erroneous. It may be doubted whether any budget statement has even yet been settled in a shape fit for presentation to the so-called Legislative Council. The details of the budget—whenever they are ready—ought to be made public, so that His Excellency's Government might have the benefit of criticism—a benefit he looks for as one of the fruits of provincial independence. Considering the great delay which has ensued, not, we believe, wholly unavoidable, the non-production of budget estimates as a supplement to the "gracious speech" does not imply that His Excellency had earned a holiday for the purpose of rivalling Gordon Cumming. Much allowance is to be made on the score of the novelty of the functions accorded to the Government, also for hesitation, circumspection, delay. Up to a late period the Government did not know how much money was at its disposal. But when every reasonable allowance has been granted, there still remains the fact that the budget estimates were not ready for presentation and publication when His Excellency delivered his able, admirable, and gracious speech. Under these circumstances it is most remarkable that His Excellency abandoned his Government and fled away into the jungles. May we say that such conduct smacks of levity? There is a new system to be introduced, new taxes to be imposed, and during the period of incubation the principal hen flies off in the character of a *shikaree*! No doubt most of the governing business is done by Secretaries, and some by Members of Council; but the final word, if not a great many intermediate words, must be said by the officer whom Her Majesty is supposed to have deputed for that express purpose; and, unless he is a *roi fainéant*, it is impossible that the progress of the work can be facilitated by his absence. It certainly will be a strong argument for keeping a State Sportsman if the blessings of provincial control can be secured by an assiduous pursuit of the lions of Kattywar, the tigers of Khandeish, and the bears of the Ghauts. A merchant who made off in the flood tide of the cotton season, a banker who bolted during a crisis, a judge who went on a jaunt at Sessions time, would not, to say the least, increase their reputation. And the same may be said of a Governor who goes a hunting when the pressing business of Government is to produce a creditable budget.

It is not as if budget estimates alone were wanting. There are the new taxes, the new and questionable taxes, and the policy of making all the municipalities pay for their own police. All these questions are unsettled and undiscussed. Select committees are at work, and they will probably effect great alterations in the bills, but they will not have the light of the chief luminary until their labours are ended. Take the police policy. Why should certain folk be selected to pay for their police, while the rest of the community get theirs paid for out of the general revenue? Bombay, Surat, Poona, Ahmedabad, these it is said ought to pay for their own police, because they are wealthy. But if they are wealthy, they are heavily taxed; and there are municipalities which are also heavily taxed and are not wealthy. These latter will resent the new burden. Bombay, we are told, ought to pay the whole cost of its police, because Government allowed the Municipal Commissioner to levy town duties. So that besides the privilege of paying town duties, so graciously accorded, we are to have the privilege of paying extra police rates! Such are the blessings of municipal government! and this is done to a town and port where so large a mass of imperial and provincial official business is done, and whence the general Government derives a big revenue. The wise and equitable plan would have been to set the charge for police against the whole provincial income, and to have taken contributions from Bombay and any other place fairly assessable. The second bill, imposing a sort of poll-tax, and getting to be known as the family tax may, on examination, prove inequitable. At a first glance we held it to be a fair tax, and we still hold that the principle is sound, namely, that if there be a large part of the community comparatively or wholly untaxed, it is only just to the rest of the community that the untouched portion should be brought within the fold. But will the bill effect this with reasonable precision? We fear not, because the conditions of men in the mofussil are so varied that they come within reach and keep clear of the Act in the oddest manner. Take three men who live in a municipal town; one pays house-tax, income-tax, and one anna cess; a second pays no house tax, because he hires a house; a third lives in a hired house, does not pay income tax, because he makes only Rs. 749 per annum, and consumes no dutiable articles; all three get off the family tax, because they live in a municipal town. A fourth lives in a municipal town where there is no house-tax, and, by not consuming dutiable articles, escapes taxation altogether—the family-tax does not reach him, because he lives in a municipal town, nor the income tax, because his income and that of his brother who lives with him is just under the limit. Now, take another set who live in a town not blessed with the municipal humbug. No house-tax is levied in this abode of rustic innocence. But here one may pay income-tax, one anna cess, and the family-tax, because he has a separate occupation; another, having three or four brothers, each making Rs. 749 a year, pays only a single family tax, because he and his brethren have not separate houses; a third has three brothers, all are liable to income-tax, hold land and pay one-anna cess, and each pays the family tax, because he lives in a compartment o the same house apart from his brothers; a fourth pays one anna cess, and, because his wife keeps a shop for the sale of farm produce, pays family tax. Or if his wife keep no shop, and he sells a cow or horse in the course of the year, he will have to pay the family-tax for "dealing"—perhaps five rupees for selling a cow for twenty. These examples show that the bill, as it stands, or stood, will not work equitably; and if it is passed, our heartiest sympathies will go with those who will have to work it and those subject to the working. The bill will act like barm.

As to the tax on feasts we need say little about a measure which, in one breath, is recommended as an excellent means of raising the provincial wind, and also as a great measure of reform intended to bring about changes in the national custom of feasts. A bill that aims at the extinction of the revenue-source it creates, is, except as a measure of moral police, a charming novelty. As we have said before, if the natives like it, we have nothing to say; but to us it appears to be an unfair, irritating and foolish project.

How all the difficulties we have pointed out are to be settled by a sporting excursion to the Geer, unless there be an Egeria in the jungles, the public is at a loss to conceive.

In another column we print a form of memorial which it is proposed to address to the Secretary of State by the officers of the Staff Corps who have been superseded by Locals.

It is proposed, as will be seen from an advertisement, that the German residents of Bombay should have a banquet on the 1st of May in celebration of the Peace. It may be thought that they are rather late in the day, but we believe it has been felt that it would not be a time for rejoicing and feasting while the German people were mourning for their fallen soldiers. The official or rather national mourning lasts for six weeks (when all the theatres and public places of amusement are closed) and it will terminate on the 30th instant. On the 1st May the troops will enter triumphantly into Berlin, and there will be celebrations all over Germany.

MR. H. M. PLOWDEN, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as Advocate and Legal Adviser to the Government of the Punjab, vice Mr. H. S. Cunningham.

WE publish elsewhere a copy of a memorial about to be presented to the Secretary of State by Civil Engineers of the Department of Public Works. We find it in the columns of the "Pioneer."

THE "Pioneer" is assured on grave authority, yet can hardly believe, that an order has passed the Council at home, and will come into effect from the 1st June next, declaring that for the future officers will only be allowed a furlough of one year, retaining their appointments and half staff-pay, instead of the two years allowed at present.

SOCIETY in the northern provinces is threatened by a serious addition to the "loafer" community. In consequence of "the unsatisfactory condition of the returns of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway," it has been deemed necessary to make extensive reductions. Many Europeans will be thus thrown out of employment, and must it would seem from sheer necessity become "loafers."

THE stewards of the Calcutta races have at last received the decision of the stewards of the Jockey Club on the disputed race for the Viceroy's Cup, run on the 22nd of December last. The decision, as stated by the "Englishman," is to the following effect:—"The Favourite ought to have been declared the winner of the Cup, and that, as the race was run over again in a different week, all bets are void."

THE "Pioneer" says it has reason to know that the conjecture which attributed the famous article on army organization in the "Edinburgh Review" to our late Commander-in-Chief is virtually well founded. The first portion of the article at least expresses accurately and authentically His Lordship's views, though the second part, devoted chiefly to abuse of the War Department, is inspired from another source.

IT is reported that a special commission will be appointed to try the so-called Wahabee prisoners, Ameer Khan and others, committed to the Patna Sessions for trial next month. Mr. Justice Phear and a civilian Judge will, it is said, be appointed as Wahabee Commissioners. It is not yet decided where the trial is to be held, but it is believed in Calcutta. Serjeant Ballantyne and Mr. Chisholm Anstey, it is reported, have been engaged for the defence. The former is shortly expected to arrive in Calcutta.

MR. GEO. LEE MORRIS, will, it is understood in Madras, on the return of the Hon. W. Robinson from Calcutta, return to Tanjore, and resume his duties as Collector and Political Agent of that District, and Mr. Cadell, who is now acting for him, will then revert to the Judgeship of Trichinopoly. The "Madras Mail" says—"Mr. Morris, it is hoped by his juniors, has made up his mind to retire in June; and at least one of his seniors, Mr. Cadell to wit, most probably hopes that the blaudishment of Vellam will not induce him to postpone his departure."

THE Germans of Calcutta are congratulated by the "Englishman" on "the common sense shown by them in connection with their National Patriotic Dinner. With good taste, which does them great credit, they avoided what might have been a most undignified and contemptible breach of the peace, and we are very glad to hear that the dinner was in every way a success. It came off at the house of Mr. Ferdinand Eisenlohr, to whose tact and gentlemanly feeling it was in great part due that the childish attempt to create a disturbance was frustrated."

"THERE is," says the "Indian Mirror," "trouble in store for the Indian tax-payer. Some one has put it into the wise head of that eminently wise and valiant sovereign, His Majesty Wajid Ali Shah, King of Oude, that the British Government owes him somewhere between thirty and forty lakhs of rupees, and he has made up his mind to prosecute his claim by an appeal, if necessary, to England. Poor man! He only wants it to buy a few more pigeons and antelopes, to contract a few more marriages, and build a few more houses in that rabbit-warren of his at Garden Reach."

THE latest news from Lucknow is to the effect that, though General Barrow may be said to be progressing favourably, it is not to be hoped that his health can be re-established soon and completely enough to permit him to take any prominent part in the ceremonials and gaieties with which it was intended to signalize the Viceroy's visit. The Foreign, Military, and Home Secretaries, several of the Under-Secretaries, one or two of the Members of Council, the Viceroy's Military Secretary, the Maharajah of Bulrampore, and a number of native noblemen had arrived at Lucknow in anticipation of the Viceroy's visit. But the entire programme has, of course, been quite upset by the sad illness which has befallen the Chief Commissioner.

IN the last number of the "Indian Medical Gazette" the Civil Surgeon of Bancoorah narrates the following extraordinary occurrence:—"A native while cutting wood in the jungle was attacked by a bear. Though severely wounded he managed to escape, and walked and ran a good mile to his home. When the surgeon arrived he found that the following injuries had been received: The greater part of the scalp had been completely torn off, and a round piece of the frontal bone, about 6 or 7 inches in circumference, had been struck out, and through the opening the brain was protruding about an inch. The man, however, was quite intelligent and rather inclined to be talkative, complains of no pain, and now, two months after the occurrence, is very nearly recovered."

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

NOTWITHSTANDING the extreme heat of the weather, the concert of the Philharmonic Society, given in the Durbar Room last night, was even more numerously attended than the previous one; and, though perhaps scarcely so successful as the concert given about two months ago, was altogether very enjoyable and appeared to afford much gratification to the audience. The concert, unfortunately, was deprived of the invaluable assistance of one of the chief members of the Society—perhaps we may say *the* chief member—whose handling of the violin never fails to charm every individual in an audience and to call forth unqualified bursts of applause, through the illness of that gentleman which has confined him to his room; but two violin solos by another well-known gentleman were very much admired, and deservedly so. The lady whose delicious soprano solo have charmed the audience at each of the concerts of the Society sang in the soprano and baritone duet, "Vedi, o caro, tal sachetto" and one solo "The Nightingale's Thrill," and her singing was each time greeted with prolonged applause, which in the latter case was persisted in till she rose and repeated the last verse of the "Thrill." Besides two skilfully executed pianoforte pieces—by the way we may mention that Mr. Nouberg has on two or three occasions very kindly granted the Society the use of a pianoforte—and two baritone solos by a gentleman who formerly used to come more before the public, and whom we are glad to congratulate on his re-appearance, there were a vocal quartette, two choruses, and a catch, sung by gentlemen alone. It certainly appeared to us that the parts for men's voices were not so carefully sung as they usually are at the concerts of the Society; but let us not be too critical, for with the thermometer so high as it has been for the last fortnight there could be but little energy left for practice, and we are much obliged to the gentlemen for coming forward at all. Besides, we all know how well they can do.

At the concert last night the members of the Society appeared before the public for the last time this season; and the least we can say is that we hope the Society has accomplished its object, the clearing of its expenses, and that, though little has been done in the season just past, we look forward to a revival of the Society's brilliance after the rains, for there can be no doubt that Bombay has musical talent which, with proper management, may afford to the lovers of high-class music concerts which will in every respect be worthy of the city.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

MR. SOURIAN, acting British Consul at Jeddah, reports as follows to the Bombay Government, under date March 11th, 1871:—

I have the honour to report to you the termination of the pilgrimage and the most satisfactory state of the public health as well amongst the pilgrims as in the neighbourhood of Mecca. The approximate number of the pilgrims assembled at Mount Arafat is supposed to be about one hundred thousand.

The Sanitary Board of Health at Constantinople, to avoid the encumbrance and to control the abuse of the preceding years, has decided that the embarkation of the pilgrims on board the steamers on their return from this port should be regulated according to the Native Passenger Act, viz., two passengers to three tons; and this measure is about to be carried out by the Sanitary Inspector at this port with the Egyptian Medical Commission now in Jeddah.

MEMORIAL OF THE CIVIL MEMBERS OF THE ENGINEER BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

To HIS Grace the DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.T., Secretary of State for India.

The Memorial of the undersigned Civil Members of the Engineer branch of the Public Works Department,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That your Memorialists labour under disadvantages as regards leave and pension, which they would respectfully bring to the notice of your Grace.

2. Your Memorialists venture to represent, that the scientific officers of the Public Works Department are now a large body, whose duties are daily becoming of more importance to the State. The officers of the Engineering Establishment, exclusive of Madras and Bombay, number as follows:—

Royal Engineers	...	140
Other Military Officers, including 9 Warrant Officers	...	78
Civil Engineers, Europeans	...	477
" Natives of India	...	39
Total	...	734

3. Military officers in the department have their own rules, but no fewer than 516 civil engineers are serving Her Majesty, who believe that they do not now receive that consideration in the matter of furlough and pension which their services in India entitle them to hope for, and who beg respectfully to represent that a classification, which places professional men on the same footing in the General Uncovenanted Service with native clerks and other subordinates, is inappropriate.

4. It has been fully established that the Engineer branch must consist principally of Europeans, and it is felt by your Memorialists to be a great hardship that they should be subjected to rules originally framed to meet the requirements of a subordinate native service, whilst military officers in the department, performing exactly the same duties, and the officers of the Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Medical Services, are allowed rules adapted to their special requirements.

5. Your Memorialists are exposed to the influences of this tropical climate equally with the military officers of the department, and from the nature of their duties, are more exposed than officers of most other services. They would also most strongly urge the importance of frequent opportunities being afforded them for rendering themselves familiar with the many and rapidly increasing professional improvements being made in Europe. They, therefore, respectfully represent that it would conduce as much to the interests of Government, as to their own welfare, were the same facilities for recruiting mind and body in Europe allowed to them as are granted to the military officers of the department.

6. Your Grace is about to open a College for the preparation of young men for the Public Works Department, but your Memorialists respectfully urge that, however carefully young engineers may be selected and trained, it is impossible for them to maintain a state of efficiency if they remain subject to the leave rules now in force; and they submit that a liberal consideration of their petition will not only bring a superior class of students to the College, and aid the design your Grace apparently had in view in organizing such an institution, but will also tend to maintain the efficiency of the department.

7. Your Memorialists also respectfully solicit attention to the great disparity between the rules relating to the period of service necessary to qualify for pension which apply to them, and those in force for the Civil, Military, Medical, and Ecclesiastical services. Under the present rules your Memorialists cannot claim a pension without medical certificate of inefficiency for further service, until they have served 30 years, exclusive of period of leave. Many of your Memorialists, moreover, were appointed from England at once to the higher grades of the department at a more advanced age than usual, others were selected from the Railway and Irrigation Works in India. The exigencies of the State have frequently required civil engineers with an amount of experience which cannot be accumulated at an early age; the State reaps the benefit of this experience, but the advanced age at which such of your Memorialists entered Government Service will render it impossible for them to serve long enough to claim a pension without medical certificate of incapacity for further service.

8. Your Memorialists would further represent that whilst very frequently occurs that a military officer is serving under a civil engineer in the department, yet on any public occasion, when officers of the several services are assembled together, the civil engineer has no recognized status whatever, whilst the military officer, his junior in the department, takes precedence, according to his military rank, with officers of the Ecclesiastical, Civil and Medical Services.

9. Your Memorialists therefore pray—

I.—That the furlough rules recently granted to the Military or the Covenanted Civil Service may be extended to them;

II.—That they may be allowed to retire on medical certificate at any time after ten years' actual service, or without medical certificate at any time after twenty-one years' actual service, on a pension of one-sixtieth of their average pay for the previous five years for every year of service, provided that the maximum pension shall not exceed six hundred pounds per annum;

III.—That civil engineers appointed at once to the department with rank higher than that of a first grade assistant engineer, may be allowed three years in the computation for pension, as is done in the case of Educational Officers who enter Government service after the age of 25 years.

IV.—That they may no longer be classed with the general Uncovenanted Service, but that, as a professional body, they may be recognized as a separate service with separate rules, and that a scale of precedence may be accorded to them.

And your Memorialists will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

THE INLAND CUSTOMS LINE.

(*From Mr. Fedder's Salt Report.*)

73. THE only effectual method of protecting and enhancing the revenue derived from our export trade to Malwa is to be found in an alteration of frontier preventive lines, which, I am humbly of opinion, is highly desirable for other reasons of much greater importance.

74. The scheme which, with great diffidence, I venture to suggest for consideration is this—

To connect the Bombay northern frontier with the Inland Customs line by a line laid from near Mount Aboo to Agra, *via* Ajmere.*

To cancel the Inland Customs line everywhere south and east of Agra, and the Bombay northern line everywhere east of Mount Aboo.

To equalize the salt tax throughout India at the uniform rate of Rs. 2 per Indian maund.

76. In the course of this inquiry, I have been obliged to comment with some severity upon the laxity of administration which prevails in the Bombay Salt Department, and to point out the amount of smuggling and consequent loss of revenue which it permits to exist. But, with all its defects, it appears to me that the Bombay system of levying a revenue from salt may compare favourably with that of Continental India, if we look at the relation which the amount of revenue realized bears to the burden imposed upon the people under either system.

77. In the Madras Presidency the competition of untaxed foreign salt is, I believe, little to be feared; the only dangers which threaten the salt revenue are illicit manufacture and smuggling from licensed works. In Continental India the reverse is the case: all salt works within British territory have been suppressed; interior establishments are required only to prevent illicit, not to regulate licit, manufacture; and the revenue is levied by an import duty. But in Bombay we have not only to supervise and regulate home manufacture as in Madras, but also, as shown in this letter, to prevent or to tax the import of foreign salt as in the Upper Provinces.

78. Yet, with this disadvantage, our licit consumption is nearly 11 lbs. per head of population; we realize at a duty of Rs. 1-8 a tax of nearly annas 3-3 per head; our cost of collection is only Rs. 7-5-1 per cent. on realizations; our total consumption is 11 lbs. per head, or probably within 1 lb. of what it would be if there were no tax; † there is no artificial scarcity of salt, and the price to the consumer is enhanced but little—not more, I think, than 20 per cent.—beyond the amount realized by the tax.

79. In the Upper Provinces the licit consumption is only 7 lbs. per head; the realizations, therefore, at a 3 rupee duty, are under 4 annas per head; the percentage cost of collection is Rs. 13-3-10; the actual consumption is only about 7½ lbs. per head, or 5½ lbs. less than it would be if there were no tax; the supply of salt is artificially diminished; the price to the consumer is enhanced from 50 to 150 per cent. beyond the amount of the tax; and a customs line, which has been described by the Hon. Mr. Strachey as "one of the most serious evils from which the country suffers," employing nearly 12,000 men and almost 2,500 miles in length‡—half of which moreover, does not collect Rs. 3 per maund, but only Rs. 1-3-0, the difference between the duty in the Upper Provinces and that

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ILLNESS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

LONDON, 13TH APRIL.

The ex Emperor Napoleon is unwell and confined to his room at Chiselhurst.

IMMINENCY OF A GREAT ATTACK ON THE PARIS INSURGENTS.

LONDON, 13TH APRIL, NOON.

A great concentration of the Government troops has taken place at Versailles. General MacMahon has gone to Villetang.

A serious attack on the insurgents is expected shortly, and M. Thiers is certain of success.

The Versailles troops are occupying the line of the Versailles and Orleans railway.

The Germans have established a battery at St. Denis, pointing towards Paris.

BOMBAY.

THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT POONA is to be closed from the 1st to the 15th May next, both days inclusive.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Dr. Bühler, who is on his inspectorial tour in Gujerat, is at present at Dhurumpore.

MR. A. LYON, Acting Senior Assistant Judge of Sholapoor, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the 11th instant.

MR. T. M. MAJOR, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, has been allowed privilege leave for one month from April 12.

KATTYWAR.—We learn that the administration of the Morvie, Gondul, and Rajcote States will be conducted in the names of the respective chiefs.

MESSRS. RAHIMTULA MOHAMED SAYANI, LL.B., and Mansukhlal Muguttlal Munshi, LL.B., have been admitted as vakeels of the High Court.

A PROW SUNK.—On Tuesday night a prow, No. 3,229, laden with earth and returning to Bombay from Elephanta, sunk near the Mazagon Bunder in consequence of a pole passing through her bottom.

NOSE-CUTTING.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Maratha, named Raghoo Mahadoo, was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Baya, by cutting her nose. He was remanded to jail.

ASSISTANT SURGEON I. B. LYON, Chemical Analyser to Government, and Third Physician Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, has been allowed privilege leave for one month, his duties during his absence being arranged for departmentally.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—We call attention to an advertisement announcing that the annual meeting of the Indo-British Institution, Sonapore, will take place at half-past five o'clock this afternoon. The Bishop of Bombay will take the chair. It is to be hoped there will be a good attendance.

THE VAGRANCY ACT.—Under the provisions of section 11 of the European Vagrancy Act, XXI. of 1869, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, the House of Correction at Bombay is declared in the local *Government Gazette* to be a workhouse for the purposes of the said Act.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF A CHILD.—Yesterday morning the dead body of a native female child, about nine months old, was found by the police lying in a prickly ear hedge in Bowree Road, Matoonga. The matter was reported to the Coroner, who ordered the body to be taken to Dr. Smith, surgeon to the Coroner, for examination.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 3rd April 1871, Rs. 23,50,592; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 25,013; total balance, Rs. 23,75,605. There are in addition 82,360 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

DEATH OF MR. RUSTOMJEE HEERJEEBHOY WADIA.—We regret to announce the death of a young and promising member of the Wadia family, Mr. Rustomjee Heerjeebhoy Wadia, son of Mr. Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, late master builder H. M.'s Dockyard. Deceased had been ailing for some time from consumption, and died yesterday morning at his father's residence, in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

THE POONA RIOT CASE.—The hearing of the case against the two men named Sexton and another named Kyte, who were charged with rioting at Poona, was resumed in the Criminal Sessions yesterday morning. The defence was concluded shortly after one o'clock, and then the jury stated they considered the evidence conflicting and must dismiss the prisoners. The prisoners were therefore discharged, and the Sessions adjourned until Monday morning.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Gilder Tank Road, concerning the death of an Indo-European woman, aged about twenty-two years, and named Elizabeth Stanley. Deceased lived with her mother in a chawl in Gilder Tank Road. Yesterday morning her mother heard her breathing very heavily. She went up to her and found her insensible. Death occurred in about half an hour afterwards. The jury found that she had died from natural causes, probably by apoplexy.

INQUEST.—Yesterday an inquest was held at Parell Road on the body of Vejoo, woman, aged about twenty years. On the morning of the 8th inst., the woman fell from the second storey of her house. She had not been in a proper state of mind for the last nine months. She died yesterday morning in consequence of injuries received. The jury came to the conclusion that her death had been caused by compression of the brain, the result of injuries received by her having, whilst in a state of insanity, jumped out of a window from the second storey of a house.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 11th April, was 350, being 27 more than in the preceding week, 53 less than the total of the week ending 12th April 1870, and 30 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 276 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified here).	Total reported births in the week exclusive of still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	7	4
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,256	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	10	19
Mahalaxmi	7,989	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Mandvee	75,402	2	...	...	3	4	1	...	23	18
Market	41,152	5	11	...	3	3	1	...	28	13
Mandwee	41,442	5	8	...	1	...	...	...	22	17
Chinchla	63,020	2	7	...	1	1	1	...	22	20
Oomburkharee	99,550	4	5	...	1	1	1	...	14	16
Dongree	71,795	1	5	...	2	1	2	...	14	11
Dhobeetalao	22,928	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
Phunnysaree	30,282	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	22	18
Bhooleshwar	23,454	7	7	...	1	4	2	...	28	13
Kharalaloo	23,080	1	6	...	1	2	1	...	11	12
Koombarwara	29,177	1	6	...	1	1	...	...	9	13
Khetwaree	21,566	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	8	13
Girgaum	6,184	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1
Chaupatee	10,664	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	7	4
Walkeshwar	9,144	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Malabar-nuree	21,788	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	7	14
Mazagon	31,466	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Darwaree	81,675	10	15	...	1	6	5	1	50	31
Kamathepoora	7,092	1	4	...	...	1	1	...	8	11
Parel	5,042	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Sewree	12,078	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	5	8
Mahim	19,459	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	5	7
Wurlee	32,582	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	8
Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	17	...
Bombay	816,562	51	108	5	22	34	34	1	350	276
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		64	140	6	29	6	36	3	380	... 3

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Dig. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including not specified here).	Total reported births of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	3	5	...	2	1	3	...	17	5
Brahmin	2	3	...	1	1	1	...	11	7
Bengali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Bhatia	31	49	5	8	16	13	1	163	139
Hindoo of other Caste	...	9	...	1	2	3	...	39	11
Hindoo out-caste	11	36	...	4	9	9	...	96	55
Mussulman	2	16	...	3	1	1	...	16	33
Parsee	1	6	...	1	...	1	...	4	2
Jew	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	14	15
Native-Christian	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
Indo-European	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	14	3
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Negro-African	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	51	108	5	22	34	34	1	350	276
Corresponding week 1870	30	94	...	29	45	37	1	297	44

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—Government has passed the following resolution on the 3rd of April:—The Khandalla barracks may be occupied by the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society during the present hot season, provided arrangements can be made by them for assigning a portion of the accommodation for the use of the Poona Female Normal School comprising about 20 students.—*Deccan Herald*, Apr. 12.

EUROPEAN DISTRICT COURT MARTIAL.—At a European District Court Martial assembled at Poona on the 8th April, under the presidency of Colonel W. Ashburner, Commandant 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, Private John Williams, No. 1,290, H. M.'s 49th Regiment, was arraigned for deserting from his regiment on the 3rd March 1871. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for fifty-six days, and also to be marked with the letter D. The above sentence has been confirmed by Colonel Hankey, commanding the station.—*Poona Observer*, Apr. 13.

THE WEATHER.—On Tuesday afternoon we were visited with a heavy dust storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning. We also had a very heavy downpour of rain accompanied with hailstones, the size almost of beetnuts. The fall of hailstones was so great that the roads, &c., were actually covered with them, and continued so for nearly half an hour. This storm and rain has caused considerable damage to mango and plantain trees, and several small huts were blown away. Again yesterday afternoon the clouds were very thick, with every appearance of another downpour, but it cleared up. The heat during the day was excessive.—*Ibid.*

THE MOHURRUM IN BOMBAY.—Considerable excitement existed as the last day of the feast approached, and that it was found necessary to engage special constables to keep the peace, which ran the risk of being disturbed by the expectation that the followers of H. H. Aga Khan would be allowed this year to carry their *taboots* beyond their private grounds. From all I can pick up it appears that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, yielding to the oft-repeated solicitations of the Aga, had promised that the *taboot* of the Moguls should be allowed to be carried about the streets in the same way as were the other *taboots*, and the Persians were actually preparing to avail themselves of the privilege granted them, when the Commissioner of Police brought former disturbances to the notice of the Governor and pointed out the difficulties in which he would be placed if the permission was not withdrawn. His Excellency, it is said, wrote at once to the Aga, telling him that the permission having been granted in ignorance of the disturbances which had taken place in former years, he was compelled to cancel it, and to request the Aga to confine the procession of his *taboot* to his own grounds. Thus, the expected attack on the Moguls by the Bombay Mussulmans was averted, and there was nothing usual to record on the last day of the Mohurrum just ended. The Governor's countermand was a great blow to our great turfman, I hear, who had fully made up his mind to swell about the streets at the head of his *taboot*.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Delhi Gazette.*

THE POOR BOX.

THE Acting Chief Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the sum of Rs. 100 from "Anonymous," contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THE FEAST TAX.

WE understand that a memorial is shortly to be presented to H. E. the Governor in Council by native inhabitants of Bombay against the passing of the Feast Tax Bill.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP PRINCESS DAGMAR, 1,019 tons, Captain Lewis, will sail to-day for New York, via Alleppy, with a cargo of 5,785½ cwts. of linseed, and 750 cwts. of other seeds.

THE S. S. LORD CLYDE, Captain H. Kingcome, sailed yesterday with a general cargo and the following passengers. For Vingorla—Ensign Whittle, and Captain Kelly. For Beypore—Colonel Macdonald, Lieutenant Anderson; and thirty-five deck passengers.

A WIFE POISONING HER HUSBAND.

AT a sitting of the Appellate Side of the High Court, on the 27th ultimo, the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball disposed of the case of the Queen vs. Sayee and Ranooka, woman. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmednugger, before Mr. Arthur Bosanquet, acting Session Judge, the first accused, wife of Aba Dhondi, and the second, wife of Nagapa, aged about twenty-two and fifty years respectively, committed for trial by Mr. A. H. Spry, full-power Magistrate in the district of Ahmednugger, were charged with murder in causing the death of Aba Dhondi. The accused were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. Bosanquet, in giving decision, said—The witness Nagapa states that on the day his son-in-law Aba died, they both dined together at 9 A.M.; that Sayee, the first accused, his daughter, and wife of Aba, cooked the dinner, and she and Ranooka, the second accused, his wife, served out the dinner to them; that they dined out of separate plates; that the dinner consisted of rice, cakes, molasses, and a kind of broth called "Amtee"; and that while Aba was eating the cakes, he said that he had taken stones or charcoal into his mouth, on which witness Nagapa told Aba to spit it out, which Aba did. Afterwards Aba became sick, complained of a pain in his stomach, went and laid down, and he died that evening. This witness's evidence is corroborated by that of his daughter Dhondee, who states that Sayee cooked the dinner for Nagapa and Aba. The witness Gamnu saw Aba shortly before he died, and asked him what was the matter. Aba at first could not speak, but presently he said slowly, "There was a fire in my stomach." The evidence of Gungaram and of the medical witness Ramchundra, given before the magistrate, shows that Ramchundra opened the deceased's stomach and sent the contents sealed up in a jar to the Chemical Analyser to Government at Bombay. The Chemical Analyser reports that he has carefully examined the contents of the jar, and that from the results of his examination, he is of opinion that arsenic is present in the same. The first accused, Sayee, stated before the magistrate that, on the day her husband died, she had given him cakes to eat, that she had caused him to eat a white substance which she first called camphor, but which she afterwards said she had got from a relation of hers, named Sakaram, who told her that if she gave it to him husband, he would be well; that she gave it to him to eat; and that he died that day. The second accused, Ranooka, stated before the magistrate that Sayee, who was cooking, gave her a white substance to grind, that she could not get it fine; that Sayee then put the white substance into two cakes, and gave them to her husband Aba. Of course this statement is not evidence against the first accused Sayee. The deceased Aba appears to have been in his usual health before his last meal. The symptoms shewn by him were those of poisoning by arsenic. The above evidence shows that the first accused Sayee mixed arsenic in Aba's food, the second accused Ranooka being present, and that he died in a few hours from the effects of the arsenic. The pleader for the accused has abandoned the line of defence taken up by his clients before the magistrate. Nevertheless, the question arises, whether the two accused are entitled to an acquittal on the ground that they may not have known what the white substance was. In my opinion, they are not. Arsenic is a common and well-known substance in the country. The witness Gungaram states that Aba was put out of caste, on the ground that his wife Sayee was committing adultery. This statement, which there is no reason to believe untrue, shews a motive for the deceased's wife to poison him. Lastly, the plea of ignorance requires proof, for otherwise any poisoner might escape punishment by alleging that he did not know the nature of the poison that he had administered. If it be asked why Sakaram has not been called as a witness, I answer that he has not been called for the defence, and that his evidence could not be taken without a pardon being offered to him. As the evidence against the accused is almost entirely circumstantial, I shall sentence them to transportation for life.

Against the above conviction and sentence the accused appealed to the High Court, but the learned judges, on a review of the proceedings, rejected the petition.

A PURSE PRESENTED TO A COTTON SUB-INSPECTOR.

PERMISSION TO RECEIVE IT REFUSED

MAJOR A. J. MOORE, District Cotton Inspector, Ahmedabad and Khaira, wrote to Dr. G. F. Forbes, Officiating Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Frauds Department, Bombay, as follows, from Camp Pally, on the 26th March 1871:—

SIR,—With reference to my letter No. 54, and accompaniments, I have the honor to inform you that from enquiries which I have made, it appears that no Government servant as such can accept a present or gratuity without first obtaining Government sanction.

2. As a case in point I may mention the mamlutdar of Veerungaum, to whom a chief or talookdar wished lately to present a shawl in return for civilities received from the mamlutdar as a Government servant.

3. The mamlutdar was, according to the rules of the service, obliged to refuse this comparatively slight gift, value probably above Rs. 180; and the case was decided by a resolution of the Governor in Council giving him permission to accept the shawl.

4. As the sum subscribed for Mr. Nanabhoy is a very considerable one, viz., Rs. 1,025, you may probably, under the above narrated circumstances, think it necessary to apply for Government sanction.

5. This money was subscribed to a great extent by the native cotton merchants of Dhollera. The amount in itself is a handsome one, and the expression of approbation in the "address" by them of Mr. Nanabhoy's conduct as an official of the Cotton Department, and of the advantages which the operation of the Act confers on the trade of Dhollera, must, I think, be gratifying both to the Government who uphold the Act, and the officials whose duty it is to enforce it.

6. I may add that in my late visit to Dhollera the English gentlemen engaged in the cotton trade of that place, spoke most highly of Mr. Nanabhoy's zeal and energy as an officer of this department, lamented his departure, and expressed their opinion that so efficient honest, and useful an officer would not easily be found to replace him.

7. I cannot better conclude this letter than by making the following somewhat lengthy, but pertinent quotation from the address to Mr. Nanabhoy by the cotton merchant, cotton sellers, buyers, press owners, dulals, and the talookdars and others of the Dhollera Bunder.

"The chief trade of the bunder is in cotton. Formerly very bad cotton was coming to this bunder, and in such bad state it was boled and sent off to Bombay. Moreover, frequently the cotton was found mixed with cuppas, stones, and increased in weight by the mixture of water and dews; such things also being going on in other cities. Our kind Government passed the Cotton Act IX of 1863, and to enforce the law in this bunder, or to prevent such malpractices, Mr. Nanabhoy was appointed sub-inspector of the place in 1864. It is needless here to mention how well he acted his part towards the improvement of the cotton trade, so as not to be an obstruction to the cotton trade or the cotton merchants; and as that it may secure the ends of the Cotton Act. What trouble of body and mind he has taken, and how honestly he has acted in the performance of his duties is well known to the people of this country. It is not that such remuneration of airs will bring him into the favourable consideration of the people, but the knowledge of the official's honesty, and how zealously he performed his duties is not only spread in this bunder, but has diffused itself to Bombay, Johalawar, Katty[illegible], and the provinces of Guzerat. We have not on any occasion suffered by the official's action either by unjust detention of our cotton, or in any other way. Conversely by the officials acting up to the law, our cotton has been improved, and we have gained profit of thousands of rupees, and our abroo has been preserved or ought to be, by his appointment here no unnecessary expense of any kind has fallen on our head, as he has very satisfactorily and laudably discharged his duties."

RESOLUTION OF BOMBAY GOVERNMENT, DATED 12TH APRIL.

It is contrary to established rules and precedents for officials in the Government service to receive addresses or pecuniary rewards, or presents of any description from the people among whom they serve. Mr. Nanabhoy ought not, therefore, to have received any address, or proposal to make up a purse for his benefit, and should at once have informed the intending subscribers on the matter being brought to his notice, that he was prohibited by the rules of the service from accepting any testimonial of this kind. The Cotton Commissioner, Dr. Forbes, should also have pointed out to his subordinates more clearly than he appears to have done, the course which was alone open to an official under such circumstances, in accordance with long recognised practice.

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is gratified to learn that the manner in which Mr. Nanabhoy has conducted his duties as a cotton inspector has called forth an expression of satisfaction not only from his immediate official superiors, but also from a considerable number of the merchants and other persons connected with the cotton trade at Dhollera, where he was located, and has led to the recognition of the fact that the trade of that port has derived considerable benefit from the judicious working of the Cotton Frauds Act; but His Excellency in Council does not consider that it would be right to permit the acceptance by an officer of the Cotton Department, either of an address, or of a sum of money from a portion of his fellow-citizens for having done his duty in the situation in which he was placed.

THE BARODA HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

THE following is the substance of the remarks of Mr. Justice Green in disposing, on Tuesday the 4th inst., of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Rowjee bin Kessow:—

The prisoner Rowjee bin Kessow is produced by the Commissioner of Police in obedience to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued yesterday, and with the prisoner he produces a warrant signed by Mr. Wedderburn, one of the secretaries to the Government of Bombay, under date the 1st April 1871. This warrant or order, after stating that requisition had been made to the Government of Bombay for the surrender of Rowjee bin Kessow, charged with having committed criminal breach of trust in the territory of Baroda, requires the Commissioner of Police, under sec. 23 of Act VII. of 1854, to cause the said Rowjee bin Kessow to be conveyed in custody out of the British territory for the purpose of delivering him to the Resident at Baroda. The section (23) referred to in the order or warrant is as follows—"If by any treaty Her Majesty or the East India Company shall be bound to deliver up to any foreign prince or State any person liable to be proceeded against by the laws of such foreign prince or State in any case not expressly provided for by this Act or in any manner other than that provided by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Government of any part of the territories under the Government of the East India Company in which such person may be found, upon requisition made by or on the part of such foreign prince or State, to adopt such proceedings for carrying such treaty into effect and for the surrender of such person and for making any preliminary inquiry into the charge contained in the requisition as it shall think fit, and any such order of the Government in writing, under the hand of one of the secretaries of such Government, shall be a sufficient authority and justification for all acts to be done in execution thereof." Now, there is a treaty in force between the British Government and the State of the Gaekwar, made on the 6th November 1817. By the 9th article of this treaty it is provided "that offenders taking refuge in the jurisdiction of either party (*i. e.*, the East India Company, or His Highness the Gaekwar) shall be surrendered on demand without delay or hesitation." It was argued on behalf of the prisoner that section 23 of Act VII. of 1854 had been repealed by the schedule to Act XVII. of 1862. By that latter Act and its schedule "so much of"—Act VII. of 1854—"as relates to warrants issued otherwise than under the provisions of the said Act" is repealed. I have perused Act VII. of 1854, and am unable to find anything in it relating to warrants issued otherwise than under its provisions; and if so, the effect of the portion of the schedule of Act XVII. of 1862 in question is to repeal so much of Act VII. of 1854 as relates to a matter to which it does not relate. This portion of the schedule certainly suggests to me a doubt whether the framer of it had ever read with any attention the Act which to some extent at least it is professed to repeal. However this may be, I cannot construe Act XVII. of 1862 as repealing section 23 of Act VII. of 1854. The word "warrant" is not specifically mentioned in that section at all, and if the word "order," such as is provided for in the section, be taken to include a "warrant," then the section provides for the issuing of such order or warrant, and relates to a warrant or order issued under one of the provisions of the Act, and so does not come within the repealing words of the schedule in question. Then it was argued that section 23 does not apply to this case, as the offence charged is criminal breach of trust, which by the conjoint effect of sections 21 and 22 of the Act and of the treaty is a "heinous offence," and that being so, the proper course was to cause a preliminary inquiry to be held in the manner pointed out by the earlier sections of the Act and to follow the course of procedure there pointed out. I do not think it necessary to decide this point, as section 23 applies not only "in cases not expressly provided for by the Act," but also where Her Majesty by any treaty is bound to deliver up any person "in any manner other than that provided by the Act." Now the manner of delivery provided by the treaty which has been referred to is in my opinion certainly "other" than the manner which is provided by the Act in the sections preceding section 23, and for that reason I am of opinion that the present was a case to which section 23 was applicable. It was further argued that assuming section 23 to apply to the case, it does not make it lawful for Government to deliver up an accused person without preliminary inquiry, as the section clearly contemplates such preliminary inquiry being held. Looking at the wide language of the section in question, I do not feel myself warranted in laying down the rule that such preliminary inquiry as is provided for by the earlier sections of the Act is made imperative, though I think the section does certainly contemplate the holding of some sort of preliminary inquiry, and I should be disposed to consider it an oppressive and, perhaps, an illegal exercise of the power given by section 23 if an accused person were to be delivered up without any preliminary inquiry at all. Had the order or warrant now in question directed the surrender of the prisoner to the officers of the Gaekwar without shewing that any preliminary inquiry had been held, I should, I think, have been disposed to order his discharge. But the order or warrant purports to be under the provisions of section 23, and to direct the delivery of the prisoner to an officer of the British Government, namely, the Resident at Baroda, and not to any officer of the Gaekwar's Government. The Resident at Baroda is a Justice of the Peace, besides being an officer of considerable trust and responsibility, and having regard to the fact that the order or warrant professes to be under section 23, I ought, I think, to consider that this is a proceeding which the Government, in the exercise of the discretionary power given by section 23, has thought fit to adopt "for carrying the treaty into effect and for the surrender of the prisoner in question, and for making any preliminary inquiry into the charge contained in the requisition." The crime charged having been committed at Baroda, the facilities for making such preliminary inquiry as is contemplated by the Act must be greater than they would be in Bombay. I should add that in my opinion it would be desirable in form when an order is made under section 23 that any warrant or order for conveying any prisoner out of the British territory, except where a preliminary inquiry had been held there, should state the order (if any) for holding such preliminary inquiry at the place to which the prisoner is to be conveyed and that the warrant or order is made for the purpose of conveying the prisoner to the place where such preliminary inquiry is to be held. The order for the surrender to the foreign power, would of course be a separate one. For the above reasons I remanded the prisoner Rowjee bin Kessow to custody.

[We are requested to state that the judge did not, as might be inferred from our report of the result of the case, on Wednesday, last week, state that his decision had the concurrence of the Chief Justice.]

MR. EDGAR'S REPORT ON THE LOOSHAIS.

MR. EDGAR'S official narrative of the late perilous march from Changsil on the Dullesur to the Sonai and the return to Cachar is already published. It gives much valuable information relative to the position of the Looshai villages, and enables us pretty confidently to identify the chiefs who led the late raids on the Cachar frontier. Mr. Edgar and Mr. Burland left Changsil on the 26th of January, and for the first three days all went well. The natives were everywhere on good terms, and Sukpilall, who seems to have been really staunch, provided the travellers with guides, guards, and provisions. On the 30th, however, it became apparent that something unusual was on the *tapis*. Armed men were met with at every village, and Mr. Edgar's guides failed to give any satisfactory explanation of their presence. A halt was made, and two men were sent off to announce to the eastern villages Mr. Edgar's approach. In three days these messengers came back with the news that the whole of the eastern villages were in confusion. The party now began to grow uneasy, for the position, as Mr. Edgar puts it, "looked very nasty. The supplies were consumed, mysterious rumours were flying about, and the representatives of the villages were all absent." Next day however, provisions were brought in,—probably by the agency of Sukpilall—and after this food became plentiful. The disquieting rumours, however, multiplied, and the camp was accordingly stockaded, while scouts were sent out to bring in news. It was then learned that two chiefs, Lalboorah and Tangdong, had allied themselves, burned down a village, killed twenty-two natives, and taken thirteen prisoners. Next day came the news of the attack on Cachar. The attacking party had been at first about four hundred strong, but the Sonai villagers threw themselves in their way, and the chiefs were compelled to divide Tangdong, making a successful attack upon a Naga village; Lalboorah an unsuccessful on Monierkhill. At the latter place, which was most gallantly defended, the raiders confessedly lost fifty-seven men besides many wounded, and spoke on their return with great respect of a certain gun which kept steadily at work from the stockade. Lalboorah is therefore clearly the miscreant whom it is our first duty to punish. On hearing of this attack on British subjects, Mr. Edgar behaved, it seems to us, with great courage, for he censured the impartial villagers for not having cut off the raiding parties, and refused to hold any communication whatever with the guilty until the captives were restored. Then came the news of the attack on Cutlecherra, and the capture of Mr. Winchester's little daughter. The culprits in this case were Savoong, the greatest chief of the Syloos, and Lalpitang, a powerful chief of the Howlengs. The position of the travellers was now really critical. Food was again becoming scanty, no news could be obtained from Cachar. Matters grew worse, the disquiet spread, until on the 20th of February some of Sukpilall's men came in with overtures from Lalboorah. To these Mr. Edgar refused to listen, and even threatened the eastern chiefs with punishment if the captives were not restored, and Mr. Winchester's child sent at once to Chittagong or brought into Cachar. Next day arrived five messengers from Captain Lightfoot, and all personal uneasiness was at an end, for immediately after them the party of the 44th Native Infantry sent out to succour Mr. Edgar, arrived at his camp. On the 24th the return journey commenced.—*Pioneer*, Apr. 12.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION IN BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

[BY A RECENT TRAVELLER.]

(*Madres Times.*)

HAVING lately travelled by the Madras and Bombay lines of railway, I do not think it would be amiss to draw a few comparisons (however odious they may be and are proverbially) between the two presidencies, and point out where Madras would do well in copying Bombay in that liberality and regard for the comfort of their passengers in which the former is woefully behindhand.

First; with regard to the carriages both 1st and 2nd class, they are in Bombay, roomier, more airy and more comfortable and are painted white outside (which is no little advantage in this hot country) and furnished with really good useful sunshades. The first class carriages are divided into two large compartments with two closets (one opening into each) containing wash hand basins, &c., and water laid on. I need not say how great a convenience this is and now pleasant to turn the tap and wash one's face and hands as often as one feels "disposed" while the train is hurrying on. The seats (three in number) are arranged two length ways along the sides of the carriage and one across the end. None have arms except at each end, and they are long enough for a person to lie on at full length comfortably. The back of the end seat makes, when raised up and suspended from the roof, a sleeping bunk as in Madras carriages.

The second class are generally rattan-seated with a slight padding along the back, but sometimes with only hollowed-out wooden seats and rattaned backs. They are much roomier than those in Madras, with a higher partition dividing the two subdivisions; and there is therefore a little more privacy than in Madras, where there is nothing but a wooden rail. As these carriages would of course take time to build, I will go to improvements which could be instituted *at once*, and as the hot weather has commenced and people are flocking to the Hills, the railway authorities would confer a great boon on the public at large if they were adopted at once, which could easily be done These improvements are two; viz., reserving compartments for ladies, and arrangements for refreshments. 1st.—In every passenger train on the Bombay lines, one compartment *at least*, of a first and second class carriages are invariably reserved for the *exclusive* use of ladies, and ladies with children, those nabling ladies travelling without gentlemen, to do so in the greatest comfort, and without the slightest fear of intrusion. In Madras the first class carriages (especially of the night trains at this time of the year) are often crowded with ladies and gentlemen, the former of whom are quite unable to make themselves comfortable in the presence of strangers. In the second class, this is of course intensified, as it is or was the custom (there being no third class carriages attached to night trains) to fill the carriages with servants male and female, and oblige ladies who cannot or will not pay the very high fares for a first class ticket, to travel by day during the great heat instead of the cool night air, and even then be liable to a certain amount of intrusion and queer companionship. This cannot happen on the Bombay nise, where as many carriages 1st and 2nd (they even go so far to separate the 3rd class male and female passengers) are reserved as are necessary. As soon as this is followed in Madras, ladies will be able to travel without escort as comfortably or more so perhaps than with husbands or friends and by night trains. In Bombay, too, the fares are not raised for the night trains, nor are third class carriages omitted in making them up. Both these plans should be put a stop too, for they are I think uncalled-for hardships.

2ndly —I cannot speak too highly of the commissariat arrangements which are as follows. The guards (who are civil and obliging, and all Europeans) have orders to tell the passengers where refreshments are obtainable along the line, and to ascertain how many breakfasts, tiffins, and dinners are required, and to telegraph a head *free of charge* to the respective stations, so that on arrival a really good meal is ready. The dinners consist of soup, three or four, side dishes, joints, curry and rice, pudding, bread and cheese, and ice for one's beer or water. The breakfasts, &c., are on the same scale, and the prices are according to a printed tariff; also that of beers, wines, cups of tea and coffee, &c. The train stops a full half hour for each meal, and as the waiters are both numerous and attentive, there is no hurrying, and after a comfortable dinner and a good bottle of beer, on a summons from the guard that the train is about to start, I go to my carriage at peace with all men, and light my cheroot, for there is also a smoking compartment in each train, so that with it and reserved carriages for ladies the most inveterate womanhater can easily avoid them and hide himself in smoke. If the Madras Railway Company would only give their guards orders to do as above, and allow them to telegraph to refreshment rooms (say at the same time they announce the departure of the train) there would then be *no excuse*, for the uneatable refreshments now got along the Madras line. At present perhaps there is some excuse, as it is such a matter of chance whether any one patronizes them, knowing that probably the dishes have done duty before, and are greasy and half cold. If proper arrangements were made passengers would gladly give themselves the trouble of taking tiffin baskets with them, which they must now do in self-defence, especially on the N. W. Line, where no refreshments are prepared. The refreshment contractory would also greatly benefit by this system, as his servants would know exactly how many to prepare for, and be enabled to avoid waste, and therefore give a better meal for the money, thereby gaining more custom and their meed for more profit. As the use of the wires would only be for a few seconds, the railway authorities would not suffer any loss, and passengers greatly profit if they could order meals *free of charge* instead of as now at the heavy expense by paying for the telegram and an extra charge for the meal itself.

Before concluding, I cannot refrain from saying a word regarding the pretty appearances of the Railway Stations in Bombay. After passing through black cotton soil, rocky hills or sandy plains, as the case may be, it is most refreshing on entering the stations (even the smallest) to see masses of flowers, and plants and plants in beds and pots about the platform. Poonah in particular is like an immense conservatory, and the flowers and shrubs are grouped with great taste and have a most beautiful effect, besides greatly cooling the air from the waterings the plants require. Three prizes are given annually by the railway company; Poona (which of course has the advantage as to climate) carried off the first, and Nagpore, I believe, the second prize, which I forget. Bangalore would vie with, or even excel Poona if a little trouble was taken, and all the stations could be embellished to some extent, for Madrassees can garden (vide the police tannahs all about Madras). It would also be some slight gratification and pleasure to the travellers on the Madras railways to have some flowers to look at during the quarter of an hour or so which a train generally stops at some small way-side station, apparently for the guard, driver, stoker, and station master to discuss the latest news, as no passengers appear to get in or out of the train.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL. The most inveterate cutaneous affections, as well as ordinary eruptions, have yielded to this most safe and effectual remedy. Thomas Hunt, Esq., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, writes—"I have prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Oil in about one hundred and twenty cases of Skin disease. It is bare justice to Dr. de Jongh to say that the success attending its use fully satisfies me that he has not overrated its value." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

DICTA FROM THE DITCH.

CALCUTTA, 8th April 1871.

I WOULD have written to you yesterday, but that it was Good Friday, and we had no fish for breakfast. Do not misunderstand me. Although when at Rome I have always followed the good advice of the proverb, to do as Romans do, I am no Roman, and believe as little in the infallibility of the Pope as I do in that of Sir Richard Temple, although a great part of Christendom vouches for the first, and Lord Mayo on Saturday last vouched for the second. I will explain the cause of my silence. In the first place Good Friday is one of the two holidays allowed in India by custom to the press. Why the press did not, or do not, insist upon taking more, is and always has been a puzzle to me. They have the matter in their own hands, and might, I think, institute a series of holidays in connection with those of the Government, which would be eminently satisfactory to editors, printers, and the devils attendants thereon. Readers of newspapers,

the right of celebrating this event every year, according to the time-honoured usage, has always been retained. Whether the story be true or not, all the peculiar customs of Ivrea are in some way connected with this tradition. Thus, every new mayor, on entering upon his duties, is required to take in his hands a hammer of ancient Gothic fashion, religiously preserved for the purpose in the Archive-house, and with the said hammer to break a piece of stone from the ruins of the citadel, and to throw the said piece of stone over his shoulder into the waters of the Dora, accompanying the act with the words: "*hoc facio in spretum marchionis Montisferrati; nec permittam aliquod aedificium fieri ubi erant turres domini marchionis!*" No doubt the mayor looks upon the thing as a nuisance to be got through as quickly as possible; and yet which of us would like to lose this quaint bit of mediævalism nestling in the very heart of the nineteenth century?

In Carnival time every Ivrean wears the Phrygian bonnet, and even strangers are expected to do the same. The cavalcade, instituted at the beginning of the century, forms the subject of careful study for months before the event, and offers a fine opportunity for the display of archæologic lore. The costumes are generally splendid, and all the arrangements on a grand scale, the central figure of the procession being, as you may imagine, the representative of the Beauty of Ivrea, and it is almost useless to add that this post of honour is not awarded to the first comer. Here, at least, the carnival shows no signs of flagging, for everybody takes some part in the celebration, and the entertainment, which is of the most varied character, is justly regarded as forming the most thoroughly original and interesting spectacle which modern Italy offers to a stranger. At twelve o'clock on Tuesday night the *scarlo* is buried with great solemnity. The *scarlo* is an enormous pole, covered from top to bottom with furze, interspersed with crackers, which explode as the fire makes its way up the mass. In the Ivrea carnival everything must bear some reference to the matrimonial incident to which the Republic owed its birth; and thus it is prescribed that the *scarlo*, or carnival-tree, must be made and planted by the hands of newly-married couples or of betrothed lovers.

WHAT THE CHINESE REALLY THINK OF EUROPEANS.

By a Native Literate.

(CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE.")

'When foreigners have leisure, no matter what their rank in life may be, they amuse themselves with out-door exercises, frequently risking loss of life or limb in such dangerous sports as horse racing, regattas, feats of strength, &c. Now the dress of foreigners, whether male or female, is very different from our own; and not only do husbands walk about with their arms intertwined in those of their wives, but their male friends do so likewise in their absence. Still stranger than this, foreign women ride about in gestatorial chairs, while the men trudge alongside on foot. They support the women when walking, and are altogether so studiously polite and attentive as to resemble our own footmen. All this strikes our countrymen with wonder and amazement, and they naturally crowd around to stare, when they are at once struck or otherwise insulted. Again, when looking at the flowers and trees in foreigners' gardens, or at the furniture in their houses the foreigners either drive them out with thick sticks or call for their Cantonese servants to beat and insult them.

'When their day's business is over foreigners stroll into the neighbouring country, and amuse themselves by setting their dogs on the passers-by or on the dogs or pigs of the villagers. Also they ride through the standing corn and cut off branches from the trees without the villagers making any complaints. Should the tables be turned, however, the natives are either soundly beaten by the injured foreigners, or sent to the mandarins for punishment.

'When foreigners walk in the streets of our cities, in case a crowd has collected, or porters carrying heavy burdens in front occasion a temporary stoppage, the former make a way for themselves by belabouring the bystanders with thick cudgels. Although these matters are in themselves very trifling, yet they lead to very grave feelings of resentment.

'4. Consuls are appointed at the various ports to set tle disputes between ourselves and foreigners, but their mode of procedure is very different from our own.

'I have heard that their codes of law are of stupendous magnitude, and that all cases, however trifling, must be settled in accordance with the strict letter of the written statutes. Now in our country the enticing of people to go to law is prohibited by the Penal Code, but foreigners are accustomed to employ lawyers to conduct their suits. Owing to some want of clearness and method in the arrangement of these statutes and reported cases, immense power is thrown into the hands of these sharpers, who are able to bring forward clouds of precedents in favour of their clients. Thus at a foreign trial the award is not given to him who has right on his side, but to the litigant who employs the craftiest lawyer. Our merchants have over and over again lost cases against foreigners, although they have employed the services of these men, on account of their ignorance of their respective abilities, while the foreign merchants secured the services of the ablest at any cost, as they well know that the cleverest man would invariably gain the day.

'The most important of all legal cases are those in which human lives have been taken away. Now there are many cases on record in which foreigners have shot Chinese, and have either been wittingly permitted to abscond, or allowed falsely to swear that the homicide was accidental. In no instance yet has life been given for life. Occasionally the sentence of death is passed, but then it is given out that the execution must imperatively take place in Hongkong, forsooth—a statement we none of us are simple enough to believe.

'On the other hand when our people tell lies in the judgment hall, they are severely tortured by the presiding officer; in case they abscond, all sorts of stratagems are adopted to effect their arrest; while if they break out of prison, their punishment, when retaken, is highly aggravated.

'Now consuls have no power to use torture, however grave the nature of the case before them may be, and they can inflict no other punishment than a fine.

'When Chinese indebted to foreigners become bankrupt, their estates are confiscated, the offenders themselves are imprisoned, often for several years, their wives, children, and even brethren being also implicated. Should they pay their debts in full, without any great delay, the foreign creditors require the payment of interest in addition to the principal.

'On the other hand, by the foreign laws of bankruptcy the latter only pay a small percentage, at the very utmost one or two tenths as dividend, while no efforts are made to obtain possession of their property, although it may be well known that it is deposited with other foreign merchants. Not only are they perfectly happy and easy in their minds at the time of bankruptcy, but immediately afterwards they recommence trading as though nothing whatever had happened. Of course, in these remarks, I in nowise allude to those persons who have only failed through unavoidable misfortunes.

'Now the British consuls are on far too intimate terms with the merchants. It is contrary to human nature to expect them to deal fairly when suddenly called upon to pass judgment upon the actions of their bosom friends. Chinese officials give away a portion of their salaries to the poor, but consuls never part with a cash except from the public funds, which cannot be unauthorisedly touched for such a purpose. Besides, their pay is insufficient for the maintenance of a proper official status, so that instead of being able to perform any acts of charity, they may be deemed recipients of the charity of their merchants.

'When foreigners have any trifling disputes with natives, they at once complain to the consuls, who cause our people to be severely punished by the mandarins. The Chinese and foreign officials hear one side of the story respectively; and as both parties to an international law-suit for the most part tell egregious lies, it comes to pass that the officials of either nation also mistrust each other, a circumstance which, I have heard, sometimes leads to complications in their relations.

'In case our people, when walking through the foreign quarters, pluck flowers, walk in the dark without lanterns, or stop on their way either to stare or to relieve the calls of nature, they are at once arrested on the charges of attempted theft or breach of the police regulations, and either fined or sent to the mandarins for punishment.

'When our countrymen are assaulted or insulted by foreigners, as a general rule they make no complaint. Not but that they would be glad to do so if they could obtain redress, but when they attempt legal proceedings they are sent hither and thither, backwards and forwards, and have to put up with an intolerable amount of worry, vexation and delay.

'Again, when natives bring actions of debt against compradores, their foreign masters rush to the consuls to request them to write to the local authorities. Under this powerful protection this compradore become more lawless than ever, as when summoned by our mandarins they are not given up, and thus is still more exemplified my simile of the fox borrowing the majesty of the tiger.

'All the evil deeds of the Cantonese arise from the protection they receive from foreigners, while most of the harm done by foreigners has been at the instigation of the Cantonese. When Cantonese go into the Chinese quarters of the cities, even old men and little children revile and abuse them. They dare not openly do this when foreigners pass by, but they make use of all sorts of furtive allusions and inuendos. In fact only we natives have any conception of the measure of resentment we feel against foreigners.

'With regard to the coolie traffic, although it is given out that these men are sent abroad to cultivate waste lands, and that sums of money are advanced to them before starting for the subsistence of their families, yet the greater portion emigrate against their will, being kidnapped by rascally natives, and taken straight to the depots. The kidnappers pocket the subsistence advances, and the kidnapped have no means of making known their grievances, still less of effecting their escape. Not one in a thousand of these men ever returns to China; and the very few who have ever succeeded in so doing effected this object by being possessed of money. Even they bring back pitiable tales of their loss of freedom, and of the unspeakable hardships they have undergone. What, therefore, must have been the sufferings of the others, who had no money and never returned to our country? After fourteen years their period of forced service is over, when some die on their way home, some from pestilential climates; some, from want of money, are obliged to remain at their former labour, while some have to undergo the sad lot of begging their bread in strange countries.

'For these reasons our people thoroughly dread the system of coolie emigration; and of late years, although tempted by the most liberal offers, not one single man has gone abroad as a coolie except those unfortunate wretches who have been kidnapped. If after the completion of their fourteen years of captivity they were given free return passages to China, a great number of coolies could, however, be obtained.

'5. More than half the goods conveyed by steamers up and down the rivers and coasts of China belong to Chinese merchants. Since the opening of ports to foreign trade the receipts of the native custom-houses at the unopened ports on the rivers and sea-board have alike fallen off considerably, in very many instances the sums fixed by Government not being made up. The money which formerly reverted to the inland custom-houses, now swells the foreign customs treasury, in the form of tariff duties and tonnage dues, while the transit dues are abstracted from the local war taxes and imposts.

'Moreover, the trade in the interior has fallen off very much. The larger portion of the hongs in such large mart as Ch'en-chow in Hunan, Ch'ang-shun in Che-kiang, and Yushans in Kiang-se have been closed, whilst the large junks on the Yangtsze are daily diminishing in number. Not only is the trade in the interior in this disastrous state, but the daily falling off of the number of the junks of Canton, Fokien, Ningpo, Shanghae, Shantung, and Tientsin shows a like state of affairs on the seaboard. The large profits formerly made by these vessels have been wholly swept away by the foreign steamers, while any stray fragments which remained are now picked up by the foreign sailing vessels.

'Again, news is conveyed too quickly by steamers. In case rates rule high at any place on the coast, in five days' time the markets have fallen again. Our people have lost so much money that they are afraid to buy goods on speculation, and so a perfect stagnation of trade exists at the unopened ports, the goods accumulating until they block up the warehouses.

'Chinese junks go quickly or slowly, anchor or continue on their voyage, according to the dictates of the passengers. The reverse, however, is the case with foreign steamers. At Chinkeang, Anking, Kewkiang, and other places, no matter what wild storms may rage, the Chinese passengers are turned out at any hour of the day or night, without a moment's time, at the peril of their lives. Then again, if the captain's eye happens to fall on any eatables or fruit, or any little articles which are cheap and do not pay foreign customs dues, they are thrown overboard. In case two steamers race, the Chinese passengers have no voice in the matter, while, should the boilers burst, they and their property are liable to be blown to atoms at any moment. Cases of this have already occurred more than once at Shanghae.

'Moreover, on the river Yangtze, steamers often run down our native craft, drowning everyone on board, so that however much we may admire their speed, we are forced to perceive that they are fraught with extreme danger to our commerce.

'The rivers in China gradually increase both in volume and rapidity during the summer and autumn. When storms arise, and the tide rushes in, the waves are fearful, and human strength utterly unavailing. At such times, should wood rafts and junks break loose from their moorings and foul foreign vessels, they are boarded, and made to pay fines several fold in excess of the cost of the damage they have done. Should the bowsprit of a foreign vessel be carried away after smashing a junk's poop, this being a case in which both parties receive damage, not only do the foreigners take away the cargo from the junk, but they exact expenses for repairs in addition.

'Again, in case rafts or junks are seen floating out at sea, or even down rivers, without anyone on board, although they have not been in any collision whatever, the first foreign vessel passing by sends off some sailors in a small boat to take possession, and exacts before rendition a very heavy ransom, saying "that unless the dollars had been saved, it would have been utterly impossible to conceive what sad accidents *might* have happened."

'Now, when junks or rafts meet with accidents of this nature, one ought to be moved with compassion instead of exacting very heavy ransoms under the pretence of doing a great kindness. Therefore, when foreign steamers run aground, our people look upon it as an act of retribution, and, so far from sympathising, are exceedingly delighted.

'On account of this steamer traffic foreigners have been appointed to act as Commissioners of Customs at the open ports, who, forsooth, are under the sole control of a foreign chief residing at Peking. This personage ranks as a high Chinese official of the second or third class; and I was once told by a man who had seen his visiting card, that he styles himself Commissioner-General of Customs, a title equal to our Provincial Commissioners of Finances and Justice.

'The foreign commissioners at the ports were formerly under the orders of our Intendants of Circuit, but of late years they have put themselves on a footing of equality with them, and often have the audacity to prevent their applying the customs money for public purposes. In international affairs they often address the foreign residents without any previous consultation with the Intendants. Now, our officers ought to put a stop to all such assumption as a flagrant breach of the treaties. Commissioners of Customs originally ranked with the native subordinate custom-house officials, who now, together with the native clerks, are to their intense disgust, under the authority of the foreigner. Commissioners of Customs were originally intended to act as foreign clerks of our native Intendants, much the same as our people are employed as writers in the foreign legations. Were they called assistants, or secretaries, we should not object, but it is intolerable that foreigners should be given the posts of Chinese officials.

'Perhaps it may be objected that we should meet with many difficulties if we did not employ the services of foreigners. To this I reply, that there is no necessity whatever for all this exorbitant expenditure. Japan opened her ports to foreign trade years after we did. How do they manage to collect their customs dues without the so-called invaluable aid of foreign officials? In short we have jumped at the conclusion that the services of foreigners are indispensable, without ever having made any effectual efforts of our own. Therefore the foreign commissioners are highly elated, saying, "Ha, ha! they cannot get on without us."

'It is also reported that the Commissioner-General of Customs, having nothing in the world to do at Peking, spends his time in urging the Department for Foreign Affairs to build war-steamers and establish arsenals along our coast. These recommendations once acted upon, he has, of course, more appointments to distribute amongst his favourites, and our people alike say that he is ignorant of the relative importance of affairs and that he seeks his own private ends without any regards to the interests of our nation. Now does not this seem to be the case?

'On looking back to the past history of our country we find that foreign aggression has only been successfully opposed when perfect tranquillity reigned in the interior. At the present time the western portion of the empire is in open rebellion, while the central provinces are overrun with banditi. How comes it then that we disregard present and only take preventive measures against prospective calamities? To guard our coast against foreigners it would be requisite to build a very large number of ships, a matter which may easily be postponed for a time, while, viewing that the troops have over and over again mutinied and disbanded through sheer hunger, the supplies of our armies in the west become day by day a matter of more pressing importance. In case these large sums expended on shipbuilding were laid out on supplies for our armies and the relief of our poor, the one would not desert their camps, and the other their homes to turn bandits, while the stream being clear at its source, there would be no apprehension respecting ultimate tranquillity.

'When our soldiers have been well drilled and properly cared for, it will be quite time enough to commence building war ships. Then all classes in our nation being actuated by the same sentiments, foreign nations will no longer despise us. It is extremely unlikely that any troops would go through the hardships of a journey of tens of thousands of miles to try their luck with us under those circumstances, without truly grave reasons for it.

'The facts I have mentioned under these five heads are literally true, while the opinions I have expressed are eminently impartial. Should you disbelieve me, ask of anyone who has lived in the neighbourhood of the open ports what is the general opinion of the gentry and people, and he will confirm my statements. In sum, the merchants and people of the various foreign nations on every occasion resort to might rather than appeal to the dictates of reason, but they transact their affairs with an energy and firmness of purpose of which we Chinese are not capable. The acquisition of gain is their one object in life, and this they pursue with such an insatiable avidity as to appear a kind of disease. Could these above-mentioned causes of deep-seated resentment be gradually removed, Chinese and foreigners might maintain friendly relations, without either apprehension or dissimulation.'

The Stranger from Kansuh, rising with a profound obeisance:—

'I am extremely grateful to you, sir, for your lucid explanations, and I feel convinced that your remarks must be quite fair and impartial. Still I am sure that there must be more than these five subjects of resentment, and therefore I must beg for some more details upon the subject. Besides, can you not devise some measures by which resentments may be turned to goodwill, and injuries transformed to benefits?'

The Graduate of Shanghae thereupon commenced a lengthened discourse, which was an admirable and so very much to the purpose that I, an accidental listener, wrote it down in my tablets from beginning to end. On some future occasion I will transcribe it in full, but at present I will merely place before the enlightened reader these five subjects of national resentment, in order that he may join with me in admiration of this specimen of the vast knowledge and lofty talent of the Graduate of Shanghae.

This conversation was overheard and transcribed by

A Wanderer on a Raft.

Holloway's Pills.—This medicine has resisted every test which time, prejudice, and vested interests could impose upon it, and it at length stands forth triumphant as the most reliable remedy for those derangements of the system so common at the change of seasons. When the air grows cooler and the functions of the skin are retarded, an occasional dose of Holloway's Pills will call on the liver and kidneys for greater activity, and compensate the system for diminished cutaneous action. As alteratives, aperients, and tonics, these Pills have no equals. To every aged and delicate person whose appetite is defective, digestion listless, and tone of health low, this medicine will be a precious boon, conferring both ease and strength.

SIX MONTHS OF LIBERTY IN ROME.

Rome, March 11.

Now that nearly six months have elapsed since the day on which the Italian artillery, opening the breach of Porta Pia, restored Rome to Italy, and brought liberty among its inhabitants, it will not be, I trust, uninteresting to examine with some accuracy the effects which these months of liberty have produced upon the Roman population itself. When the sixty thousand men commanded by General Cadorna made their solemn entry into Rome, the whole population, save a part of the older members of the Roman aristocracy, received the Italian soldiers with the enthusiasm natural in a people recovering its political independence. But a great change, it must be confessed, has taken place since the 20th September. The great majority of the population, composed of the working classes, are as patriotic as ever, and were they to be told that a foreign army was approaching the gates of Rome to menace their liberties, they would run like one man in defence of their country. I wish I could say the same thing of all other classes, from the shopkeeper to the aristocrat. Take each man separately and ask his opinion. He will tell you that he is a Liberal, that he hates the Pope and his Government, that he would rather die than see things return as before. But if we take into account their doings since the 20th September, you cannot help concluding that, with the exception of a very small majority, all seem to be afraid. Since the Roman occupation the Italian Government has been extending to the Roman provinces all the privileges enjoyed by the other provinces. The Government has opened schools of all kinds and for all classes, and, in a word, has done all in its power to accelerate, by as early a transfer of the capital as possible, all the benefits accruing to a city by its being made the centre and heart of a great nation. The Romans have cried aloud with all their might, "We want the capital;" "We want the King to be here;" "We want the Princes to be here;" "We want everything." Turin, Milan, Florence, Naples, and every other Italian city of great importance have willingly sacrificed, and will continue to sacrifice, all their interests to make Rome a great capital; but those generous towns have likewise a right to expect something in return from the Roman population.

I can only imagine that it is the effect of priestly education, but it is positive that this apparent uneasiness and doubt in the Roman people place the Government in a serious embarrassment. It was said that the seat of Government could not remain in Florence on account of the lightness of character of its population. But what strength can a Government acquire when the population of the capital, instead of displaying energy and resolution, are afraid of the slightest occurrence? It is not that all these Romans would wish things to return to the old state. They are all fond of liberty, but their love for liberty is a Platonic one.

Rome cannot become the seat of Government unless great sums be spent in rendering the town habitable. Now, the Municipal Giunta in six months has done nothing. It can do nothing, because it does not possess a farthing, and it will not issue a loan. It could find plenty of money in Italy itself without recurring to foreign bankers. But the fact is that the members of the Giunta, all of them very liberal persons, are under the same apprehensions as the rest of the population. They are afraid to make a loan and undertake any work of great importance, because, if affairs were to go wrong, who would pay the loan?

Italians coming from other provinces, who made immense sacrifices when Italy was only a geographical expression, are extremely irritated at the questioning timidity of the Romans. "M. Arnim has been recalled because he had shown himself too favourable to the Royal Princes. Do you believe we have to fear anything from Prussia? They say that Thiers has written a letter to the Pope. Do you think the Italian troops could stand a French invasion?"

These are the sort of questions you have addressed to you at every moment; and the way people speak, and the doubtful anxiety of their countenances, all serve to demonstrate that however patriotic the Romans may be they have not acquired as yet that feeling of self-sacrifice and magnanimity which has so much distinguished the rough inhabitants of Piedmont, who to prepare Italian unity ventured into a campaign even far away from their own country. The example of the other Italian provinces ought to have taught the Roman people that if liberty and independence be valuable, they ought to be paid for. Love for liberty does not consist solely in crowding the streets and shouting vivas. It is precisely when any danger is imminent that those who pretend to be patriotic must stand by their leaders, ready to defend and protect what they deem most sacred.

In order to prepare the liberty of the Roman people, battles were fought at Magenta and Solferino; at Milagro and on the Volturno; at Custozza and Lissa; at Aspromonte and Mentana. Thousands of lives had been lost, and hundreds of millions had been spent by the Italians. And when the tricolour flag waved on the 20th of September on the tower of the Capitol, the Romans found that all the work was done; that they would not be required to prepare Italian unity, but to defend it. Surely it was not asking too much from them. And even the recompense they would receive for doing so, should necessity compel it, was not slight; for Rome was to have not only the honour, but all the material advantages of an Italian capital.—*Daily News.*

SCOTCH SERMONS.*

(*Spectator*, March 11.)

"Allow me to make the sermons of a people, and I care not who may make its laws." That is quite as sound a dictum as the saying which was quoted by Fletcher of Saltoun, and which is usually attributed to himself. At least, it was quite as sound in the days before the daily and the weekly press had pushed the clergy out of the pulpit. And it was specially applicable to Scotland, for the preachers of that country have been its chief teachers; they have taught it politics as well as theology; they have helped to make it more free than England from the superstitious respect for what has been consecrated by usage or by time. The explanation is, that the Scotch have a higher idea than the English of the place which the office of instruction should fill in the services of the Church. The English people have so far clung to the old faith of Roman Catholic days that they have made the public services of religion chiefly devotional. While putting away the mass, they have held fast by a liturgy, and have filled up the crevices of written prayer with bursts of choral song. They have so woven the supplications of all past Christendom into their own liturgy that, when reciting the litany or the creed, they seem to be linking their own devotions with those that have come from the whole hierarchy of past religion, and to be enjoying, while yet on earth, that felicity and that comfort which the Church calls the communion of saints. The sight has a curious beauty of its own, and whether or not it presents a high ideal of worship, it is certainly the one form of devotion which suits the genius of the English people with its shrinking from religious eccentricity, and its conservative clinging to the piety of routine. Hence the tendency of the English ritual is to degrade the sermon into some such place as it holds in the Church of Rome; which, by filling up the mind of the devotee with the solemn glories of the mass, the elaborate comforts of the seven sacraments, and the sweet macerations of penance, leaves no room for the growth of a craving to hear the voice of sanctified discussion. At some seasons, it is true, the Latin Church has been preaching to be of vital use, and she once sent a crowd of Franciscan and Dominican friars into the furthest corners of Europe to win back to obedience by their impassioned harangues those souls who had listened to the voice of heresy. Both the Latin and the Anglican churches have, it is likewise true, been enriched by the greatest pulpit oratory of which literature presents a token. Bossuet and Massillon, Barrow and South, find no rivals among the crowd of sects who, at the Reformation, broke clear away from the ceremonial of mediæval age, and tried to link their theology with that of the First Christians, as they are pictured in the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles of St. Paul. Nor, although those great teachers have left no descendants in their own communion, do the Hyacinthes, the Felixes, the Bersiers, the Newmans, and the Liddons stand less certainly in the front of living preachers. If Nonconformity can offer rivals, it is only here and there in such preachers as Mr. Martineau, who, as men of genius, come under no rule. But, both in the Latin and the Anglican churches, little is done to quicken the preaching power of ordinary pastors. The congregation of a village church is satisfied with its morning prayers and hymns, which fill up and round off the Sunday forenoon. They do not seek argumentative discussion, and would resent rather than welcome the utterances of a reasoned theology. They do not expect the pastor to attempt anything more ambitious in the pulpit than to offer a few words of simple advice. Thus he has no inducement to prepare his sermon by such reading and thought as the corresponding class of teachers, professional writers, devote to their work. And hence the village sermon comes to be, —what we see it! We shall offer no description, when the language of strictest truth would read like insult. Nor, indeed, would it be easy to give a picture of the sermons which are addressed Sunday by Sunday to average village worshippers; for what the preacher seeks to prove, or by what mysterious process of logic he links his text to his conclusion, is a mystery which will never be unveiled until the secrets of all hearts shall be made known, and the sea of the curate's intellect shall give up its dead syllogisms. But the guilt of such discourses cannot be chiefly cast on the pulpit. The pastors are, for the most part, cultivated and sensible men, who, when out of doors, command respect by their unaffected intelligence and their considerable range of timid reading. Just as one is often amazed and pleased to see how full of good sense is the man or woman whose novel has seemed to exhaust the possibilities of mental vacuity, so one is equally surprised and gratified to find at the dinner-table that the sermon heard on the previous Sunday was no index of the preacher's mind, and that it had been constructed in defiance of much intelligence, and an unquestionable power of discriminating between contradictory propositions. The village pastor is a martyr to ecclesiastical etiquette.

Scotland presents a totally different scene of pulpit life. Ever since the Reformation her people, although at least as pious as the English, have displayed an invincible repugnance to any form of liturgy. They cannot be made to see the philosophy of printed and formal prayers. When they came under the sway of John Knox, they cut themselves clean away from the traditional symbolism of the Church, and took their Christianity from Saint Paul. Hence in the office of public worship they gave a chief place to instruction. Like the first Christians, they came to Church to hear the Gospel preached, quite as much as to pour forth their supplications or to offer up their praises unto the most High. And the hard, logical character of the people has demanded from their preachers, not mere platitudes about the dictates of the Church, or the beauties of the Gospel, but long chains of reasoning, which shall link together the isolated utterances of the Epistles, and shall so bring the mystery of the Atonement within the grasp of the logical understanding as to give the process of reconciliation to God through Christ the rigour of a suit in equity. Indeed, when a stranger first listens to the Calvinistic sermon of an able and thoroughly trained Scottish preacher, and sees the wondrously complex machinery of law by which the task of conversion must be wrought, he is apt to marvel why the sinner does not call in an attorney, and take the opinion of counsel. No intellect less logical than that of a Scotchman could possibly master the legal problem of conversion as it is set forth by the preachers whom Scotland has fed on the *Institutes* of Calvin. If her repentant Christians are in practice much like those of England, and display a healthy power of forgetting the attorney-like devices of Calvinism when they come to the realities of religion, they are not more inconsistent than the logician who forgets his syllogisms when talking to his sweetheart, or than the High Churchman who finds himself negligent of the magical powers conferred by Apostolical succession when confronted with the grim ironies of living fact. Calvinism is not an amiable form of creed. It is absolutely repulsive to those minds which seek the soft atmosphere of mysticism, which hate to hear the jargon of law in the sanctuary of the Temple, and which covet a misty horizon for their faith. Nevertheless, Calvinism has done one signal service to the Scottish people. It has made their sermons logical and intellectual. By forcing the clergy to preach discourses which mean something, it has for ever divorced the pulpit from the consolations of twaddle, and has made the people a nation of thinkers. The Calvinistic theology, and the sermons which it shapes, have done more to quicken the intellect of Scotland than all her parish schools and universities. A group of Scotch farmers and small tradesmen will, when returning from church on Sunday forenoon, criticize the reasoning of the minister, and the soundness of his doctrines, with an acuteness that might well astonish a professional student, and that redeems from contempt the acrid and intolerant dogmatism of their creed. They are intellectually awake. Their religious feelings have become linked to their reason. They belong to an altogether different zone of human nature from that which is the dwelling-place of the agricultural labourers, the small tradesmen, and the middle-class magnates, who are content to believe what is said to be said by the Church, without asking what the Church means, and who are driven back from the sacrilegious task of criticising the Thirty-Nine Articles by the fear of their neighbours and of hell-fire.

Of course, the typically Scotch theology and Scotch sermon belong to a barbaric stage of the human intellect. The many able preachers who still represent the Ephraim M'Briars are the survivors of theological and scientifically trained savages. In his great book on the *Descent of Man*, Mr. Darwin might have shown how they sprang from the schoolmen by the process of evolution; how the law of natural selection, or the survival of the fittest, has enabled them to retain for three centuries an iron hold over the Scottish people; and how the inexorable rigour of the same great law is now smiting them with death, and filling their places with a new species of theological creature. In Scotland, as in every other country, the future of Christianity belongs to the Broad Church. The dogmas of the High Churchmen have become for ever incredible to the thought that leads the world and shapes its destinies. The dogmas of Calvinism are too sharply cut, too complete, too invested with the rigidity of a statute to be a real picture of the link which binds a human soul to the awful mysteries of the unveiled hereafter. And both High Churchism and Calvinism are fated to be doomed to extinction by that moral sense which is the last court of theological appeal, and which ultimately determines the creed of Christendom; by that sense of right and wrong which no hierarchy can ultimately deprave, and which all the General Councils of the Church are as powerless to conquer as human arm is to keep back the tides of the sea. It is the theology of the conscience, and not of the clergy, that is to be the Christianity of the future, and to that theology Scotland is now turning an attentive ear. All her most eminent preachers are now Broad Churchmen. In theology, Dr. Macleod, Dr. Caird, Principal Tulloch, and Dr. Dalgan stand side by side with Dean Stanley, Mr. Jowett, and Mr. Maurice. Even in the Free Church which really inherits the narrow theology of the Rutherfords and the Erskines, the younger men are learning how to overspread the legal machinery of Calvinism with a haze of mysticism borrowed from the teaching of Mr. Maurice and Robertson of Brighton.

But, even among the Evangelical sermons of Scotland all are not Calvinistic. How Scotch a discourse may be in tone, sentiment, and reasoning, and at the same time how hostile it may be to the distinctive dogmas of Calvinism, is attested by the lectures and sermons of the late Mr. McCombie, the editor of the *Aberdeen Free Press*. Mr. McCombie, whose character and attainments we described at the time of his death, was one of the most remarkable men that Scotland has produced for many years. The volume that has been edited by his daughter presents some faint idea of the metaphysical bias, the deep thoughtfulness, the profound conviction that Christianity was the one system of regenerating truth, and the austere loneliness of piety, by which he was distinguished from the mass of men. Although a layman, he was often invited to preach, and indeed he belonged to a sect which is nervously hostile to the recognition of any clerical caste. His discourses were, for the most part, penned hastily and in hours snatched from far different work; yet they display such vigour, richness, and depth of thought as we find in the sermons of few professional preachers. In one respect they are typically Scotch. They are so intensely Scotch in tone and temper as to recall the utterances of those Covenanters who fled to the hill-side, and allowed themselves to be hunted to death by the dragoons of Claverhouse and Dalziel, rather than enter into communion with the mammon of unrighteousness. Although the discourses are not polemical, they reveal the mind of a Puritan who detested all forms of sacerdotalism, who hated the claims of any priesthood as he hated the devil, and in whose eyes the office of the Christian ministry was directly conferred by the Almighty, and bore a sanctity beyond that which could be conferred by the impress of earthly hand. But while he thus represented the spirit of the Covenanters, Mr. McCombie stood at the opposite pole of theology from the Calvinists. He wrote an elaborate book to show that the free agency of man was compatible with the omnipotence and omniscience of God, and he vehemently protested against the Predestinarian doctrine which Calvinism draws from the teaching Saint Paul. So far he was not Scotch. But none the less do his sermons merit study for the light which they cast on all that is noble in the thoughts and the piety of the Scottish people.

* *Sermons and Lectures.* By William McCombie. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

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